THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, overcast with rain or snow. Temp. 1-4 (34-39). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with rain, sleet or snow. Temp. 1-3 (34-37). Sunday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 4-10 (39-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr	Nigeria	.70 K.
Austria	12.5	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Pes.
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	0.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£ 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,888 * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1979 Established 1887

Jean Monnet at home in 1975.

Jean Monnet Dies; Father of the EEC

PARIS, March 16 (NYT) — Jean Monnet, 90, the obstinate Frenchman who pioneered the Common Market community of nations three generations ago and became one of its main architects after the Second World War, died this morning at his country home in Montfort l'Amaury west of this capital, where he had lived in still intellectually active retirement.

A worldly banker with an aptitude for the supranational, Mr. Monnet demonstrated the power of practical idealism.

As a sharp-minded financier, Mr. Monnet organized businesses ranging from a brandy company to railroads. He repaired the currencies of nations from Poland to Romania. He floated loans for France. He was an expert in economic reconstruction. He helped coordinate the flow of U.S. arms to Europe in World War II.

Having witnessed the efficacy of relatively small supranational agencies in his prewar career, Mr. Monnet set about in peacetime to organize, first, the European Coal and Steel Community and, then, the six-nation European Economic Community, or Common Market. Toward the close of his life Mr. Monnet worked with seemingly undiminished energy and enthusiasm for a United States of Europe.

Perhaps because he never held a position in the conventional political hierarchy and because he had the reputation of not using his colleagues for his own ends, Mr. Monnet accumulated remarkable influence and the trust of an international circle of distinguished friends. He seemed unconcerned over public fame, being content, for example, to let Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, get credit for the coal and steel plan while he remained a private person.

Scorned Parochialism

In many respects Mr. Monnet could be readily identified as a Frenchman. Spruce, well-groomed and with a neat, close-cropped mustache, he talked logically and precisely. But in other ways he was un-French, for he admired (and practiced) British and American pragmatism and scorned parochialism and political narrowness.

"Circumstances brought me into contact with large affairs," he said in the spring of 1967. "My temperament pushed me in the direction of seeking solutions to problems."

Mr. Monnet did not believe that supranational agencies would alter human nature, but he was convinced, he said, that "to change attitudes of men, institutions are necessary." Briefly, he argued that to solve international problems one must change their context from the concept of force to that of cooperation.

"World peace can be safely guarded," he said, "only by the formation of large entities in the world meeting and discussing problems inside common institutions, whether these problems be of political, defense or monetary policy."

Although Mr. Monnet was wary of U.S. economic penetration and control of Europe, he believed that the special responsibility of "those who already enjoy overwhelming resources" was to "accept that others seek gradually to match them, and agree to help them do so."

Technocrat and Seer

Mr. Monnet was commonly regarded as a technocrat and a seer, although he was not an economist. He was more a merchandiser of economic change, a supersalesman whose clinching argument usually concluded with the statement, "It's all quite simple."

Selling was first nature to Mr. Monnet. He was born Jean Omer Marie Gabriel Monnet on Nov. 9, 1888, in Cognac in southwestern France. His father, Jean Gabriel Monnet, founded the brandy concern of J.G. Monnet & Co. and trained his sons, Jean and Gaston, to be the company's salesmen. A conservative ("Every new idea is bound to be a bad idea"), the senior Mr. Monnet gave his sons only a high school education before packing Jean off to Canada to sell brandy in 1906 in the boom cities

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

2 Incursions Alleged

Laos Says China Violates Border

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, March 16 (NYT) — Laos broadcast a long and detailed protest today against alleged Chinese incursions and other hostile activities. The Vientiane radio said that the protest was delivered to the Chinese ambassador yesterday.

The note accused China of not complying with Laotian requests earlier this month to remove from Laos the groups of construction workers who have been building roads in northern Laos since the early 1960s and Chinese technicians working in Laotian "offices and organizations."

Laos charged that, instead of leaving, the construction groups, which are presumed to be military engineer units, "have dug trenches in preparation for combat." Laos reiterated in the note made public today that China "temporarily halt the construction of roads."

Referring to the technicians, the Vientiane government charged that they were staying on although "the date stipulated in the agreement signed by the Laotian and Chinese sides has expired." It was not known here what these agreements are.

The Laotian note was viewed by diplomats concerned with Indochinese affairs as a further step toward placing Laos solidly in the Soviet-Vietnamese camp and eliminating the slight margin for maneuver between China and the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance that Laos had been able to preserve since the Communist victory of 1975.

China Hasn't Responded

Significantly, the diplomats pointed out, the present barrage of charges that China was violating Laotian territory and preparing to invade originated in Moscow and was picked up by Hanoi and only then repeated by Laos. Equally significant is that China has not responded to these accusations by counteraccusations against Laos. Rather, Peking has charged that Laos is dominated by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Western analysts familiar with intelligence observations reported that no Chinese raids have been noted, although they believe that China may be reinforcing its troops along the mountainous border.

In its note, Vientiane alleged two Chinese raids. The first was said to have taken place on March 7. Laos declared that two battalions penetrated two kilometers inside Laos at Ban Bo in Luang Namtha province. Last Saturday, according to Vientiane, "Chinese troops nibbled at Laotian territory" in Ban Muang, in the same province, two to three kilometers across the border.

Laos also alleged that China had arrested two Laotian officials who had gone to ask the Chinese to withdraw.

China is also sending an increasing number of spies and agents into Laos, the protest charged, and is sending thousands of "exiled reactionaries" to areas near the border. The so-called "reactionaries" described by China have fled from Laos to Thailand and Western countries, and no such movement toward the Laotian border has been observed.

"These actions by the Chinese rulers constitute a brazen insult to Laos and an arrogant challenge to the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism," the note charged.

Withdrawal in Vietnam

BANGKOK, March 16 (UPI) — China said yesterday that all of its troops had been withdrawn from Vietnam, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported today from Peking.

Kyodo said that Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-Feng) made the announcement last night during a meeting with visiting Tokyo Gov. Ryokichi Minobe. Kyodo gave no further details.

But the agency reported that a high-ranking Chinese Foreign Ministry official had said earlier yesterday that China had almost completed its pullout from Vietnam, citing removal of all Chinese forces from Quang Ninh province on Monday and from Lang Son, Dong Dang, Lao Cai and Cao Bang provinces Tuesday.

Kyodo quoted the official as saying that only a small contingent of Chinese soldiers was still remaining in the Vietnam-China border area as of yesterday.

There was no immediate comment on the Chinese announcement from Hanoi, which earlier yesterday said that its forces had retaken the last provincial capital seized by China's 100,000-man invasion force.

French Coalition Defeats Censures

PARIS, March 16 (AP) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's center-right coalition government weathered two censure motions today on the last day of a special session of the National Assembly called to examine rising unemployment and the deepening steel crisis.

The government's majority of nearly 100 seats easily defeated a Communist Party censure motion that won only 86 votes. A Socialist Party motion, supported by the Communists, gained 200 votes, about 46 short of a majority.

Nevertheless, the assembly endorsed by a vote of 283 to 199 the creation of a parliamentary commission to investigate unemployment as well as the seven-month steel crisis.

Associated Press

Anwar Sadat prays yesterday at his home of Mit Abul Kom.

Sadat Wants to Sign 3 Pact Copies in U.S.

By Earleen Tarro

CAIRO, March 16 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat said today he hoped that all three copies of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would be signed in a single ceremony in Washington, rather than having additional ceremonies in Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat, who spoke to the press at his home village of Mit Abul Kom, 50 miles north of Cairo, also made it clear that Egypt considers the signing of the treaty only the beginning of tough negotiations with the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin over the question of Palestinian self-rule.

"Let us sign and start the peace process. I know Begin will be raising hell as he always does, but by God, I shall be raising hell for him also," Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptian leader seemed in an expansive mood as he talked with reporters after visiting the grave of his younger brother, Atef, who was killed in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

[In Jerusalem, The Israeli Cabinet has postponed for 24 hours its final debate on the peace treaty with Egypt, officially because Prime Minister Begin is ill, but also because of Cabinet discord over details of the treaty, it was learned today.

[The Cabinet agreed to Mr. Begin's request that it meet Monday instead of Sunday, because the 65-year-old prime minister has a cold and wants to rest in preparation for a hectic two weeks ahead, his spokesman said.

[The delay in the Cabinet discussion was not considered likely to hold up a parliamentary debate scheduled for Wednesday to ratify the treaty worked out by President Carter.

[The postponement also gives Mr. Begin more time to try to head

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Carter Envoys Trying to Win Saudi Support

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 16 — President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, left today for Saudi Arabia and Jordan to try to win Saudi support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and to discourage Arab action against the pact.

Mr. Brzezinski was accompanied by senior State and Defense Department officials and the president's son, Chip Carter.

Administration officials said that the president was deeply concerned over threatened Arab economic and oil boycotts of Egypt for its decision — taken formally yesterday — to sign the peace treaty with Israel.

Others in the delegation include Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state, and Air Force Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The presence of Chip Carter in the delegation was meant to underscore the president's personal interest in the mission's success.

[United Press International reported tonight that the treaty between Egypt and Israel would be signed March 26 at the White House by Mr. Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, according to sources.]

Administration officials said that the president had already sent messages to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab states emphasizing his own commitment to the treaty and expressing the view that if punitive action was taken against Egypt, it would have an unfavorable impact on those countries' relations with the United States.

Relations with Saudi Arabia have been strained in recent months for several reasons. But the United States has taken several actions in the last two weeks to bolster Saudi security and to enhance the military strength of neighboring Yemen.

The inclusion of Gen. Jones in the delegation is meant to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to Saudi security.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and a large Israeli delegation, meanwhile, arrived in Washington yesterday for talks aimed at completing technical aspects of the projected peace treaty with Egypt and for discussing new U.S. military, political and economic agreements with the United States.

Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt arrived today for the talks with Mr. Weizman. As part of the compromise worked out during Mr. Carter's mission to the Middle East, Israel will withdraw forces from the Sinai at an accelerated pace, with the first contingents leaving the El Arish area within about three months.

Exchange of Envoys

Previously, Israel had only pledged to complete the initial withdrawal by nine months after the treaty signing. In return, Egypt has agreed to exchange ambassadors 10 months after the signing of the treaty.

Mr. Weizman and Mr. Ali will work out the agreed timetable for Israeli withdrawal, which will be included in an annex to the peace treaty. They will also meet with Defense Secretary Harold Brown and State Department officials to discuss relations with the United States.

The United States has submitted to Israel a so-called "letter of assurances," State Department officials said, reaffirming U.S. support for Israel in a variety of fields, in effect updating a similar document signed in 1975 at the time of the second Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement.

The Brzezinski mission is taking place as anti-Egyptian comments increased throughout the Arab world.

At a November summit meeting in Baghdad, Arab states vowed to take economic and political sanctions against Egypt if it signed a treaty with Israel. The United States and Egypt have been arguing that the treaty is part of a comprehensive Middle East settlement and should not be regarded as "a separate peace."

Message Is Firm

The Brzezinski message is said to be firm: The United states wants to cooperate with the states in the area, but cannot do so effectively if they reject U.S. peace initiatives.

The United States would also like to see Jordan take a more positive approach to the U.S. efforts. The accords signed at Camp David, Md., by Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in September envisaged Jordan as playing an active role in negotiating the terms of Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was under Jordanian control from 1948 to 1967.

But the Jordanians, under heavy pressure from Syria and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, have rejected repeated U.S. requests to enter the peace talks. King Hussein will be under even more pressure from all sides now that the negotiations of Palestinian autonomy are due to start one month after the signing of the treaty.

Iraqi Aide in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, March 16 (AP) — The commander of the Iraqi Navy, Staff Brig. Alla-Adin Hadem al-Janabi, conferred here today with Yugoslav Defense Minister Niola Ljubivic.

After Meeting With Bazargan

Khomeini Orders Suspension of Executions

By Ronald Koven

TEHRAN, March 16 (WP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, called today for a halt to further executions and stopped the trial of former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda until regulations are issued about the conduct of such proceedings.

It was made clear that Ayatollah Khomeini's action was in response to outcries over the secret trials and executions of about 60 alleged torturers and committers of other crimes under the government of the shah. Also included in that number were about a dozen men convicted of homosexual rape.

A Khomeini aide said that his leader's action followed a meeting last night in the city of Qom, where the ayatollah is in residence, with Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who came from Tehran with two Cabinet members.

Mr. Bazargan had publicly denounced the executions as "irreligious, inhuman and a disgrace to the country and the revolution" in a speech on Wednesday. This was, nevertheless, followed by the announcement that Mr. Hoveyda had been placed on trial by a revolutionary court in Tehran and by the announcement of another execution in Qom.

Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the director of national radio and television and a close Khomeini aide, told an impromptu press conference today that the Hoveyda trial had been started against the will of the government. He said that the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists would be allowed to attend the trial and that the shah's premier of 13 years would be given the right to defense counsel.

Mr. Ghotzbadeh said that the revolutionary courts that have sprung up all over the country had turned into a problem and needed to be placed under central control. He nevertheless defended their role. When asked what their legal basis was, he replied, "The revolution."

Ayatollah Khomeini did not mention Mr. Hoveyda's trial directly in a national radio broadcast this afternoon, but he ordered that all trials being conducted by revolutionary courts in Tehran be halted until procedures are established. He said that trials elsewhere in the country could continue but that no executions could be carried out until they were reviewed by the ruling Revolutionary Council headed by himself and Mr. Bazargan.

Ayatollah Khomeini said that he was appointing a committee under the Revolutionary Council to set out the guidelines for trials and executions.

Of those whose trials were completed, only one person is known to have escaped execution. Ayatollah Khomeini said that the revolutionary courts should henceforth confine themselves to "trying people for counter-revolutionary acts." He said that sex offenders should be tried by the regular courts.

Mr. Ghotzbadeh said that what had bothered him and other government members was not the executions but the form in which they were carried out. From now on, he said, the trials should be conducted before public witnesses, the accused should be allowed defense attornies and the judgments should be based on actual court interrogations.

'Unbelievable Crimes'

He emphasized, however, that "those executed so far committed unbelievable crimes." He said that French political leaders in particular, who had been pleading in Mr. Hoveyda's behalf, have ignored the "13 years of massacres" that he had presided over. Mr. Ghotzbadeh said that Mr. Hoveyda's trial would resume in a few days. "Let's face it," he said, "there is not an Iranian who is displeased by these executions. There were 65,000 people killed last year in this country. The world will be astonished by the past crimes when we reveal them."

He said that the revolution had been caught between the attachment to human rights and the need to grant speedy satisfaction to the people's demand for retribution. "They considered the form not important," he said, and the leadership had not wished to get bogged down in legal procedures that might have taken years. But, he said, there has now been enough of the summary justice of the revolutionary courts.

A Khomeini aide in Qom said that Mr. Bazargan had gone to see the ayatollah for their regular meeting that takes place every Thursday evening, but that this week's session was largely devoted to the problem of revolutionary justice and the concerns expressed about it in Iran and abroad.

Mr. Ghotzbadeh spoke after a rally on his behalf by about 100,000 persons in front of his radio-television headquarters. A majority of the demonstrators appeared to be women in chadors, or veils.

It was called as a counterdemonstration against the thousands of Tehranis who have participated in protests against the obligatory wearing of the chador. A large group of them mobbed Mr. Ghotzbadeh a few days ago, accusing him of instituting a reign of terror among women at the state television network. Some women chanted "Death to Ghotzbadeh." It was announced that one woman had tried to assassinate him, an allegation that now appears to be questionable.

S. Africa Scandal Figure Is Charged With Fraud

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (NYT) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha announced today that charges of theft and fraud involving secret government funds have been placed against Eschel Rhoodie, the central figure in South Africa's influence-buying scandal. Mr. Botha said that an arrest warrant for the former official would be issued.

The announcement raised the possibility that Mr. Rhoodie, last seen in Europe, might revive his threats to sell 45 hours of secret tape recordings and associated documents said to contain evidence that South Africa bought support for its racial policies by bribing foreign politicians. There have been hints that some of the bribery occurred in the United States.

Mr. Rhoodie was the chief civil servant in the now-defunct Ministry of Information until he was forced to resign last year. The implications of his threat became clearer earlier in the day when Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, the former chief of the country's Bureau for State Security, said that Mr. Rhoodie had details of bribes paid to members of an unnamed Western legislature to vote in South Africa's favor.

The Rand Daily Mail reported that Gen. van den Bergh had told the paper yesterday that "disclosure of certain projects involving the bribing of politicians in a legislative body of a major Western power would lead to the immediate severing of diplomatic relations between that country and South Africa."

According to the paper, the general added that "there could be equally grave repercussions" from other major Western states, and that the disclosure would "set back South Africa's diplomatic effort for 30 or 40 years."

Effort in U.S.

Gen. van den Bergh did not elaborate. Previous disclosures have made it evident, however, that the Information Ministry, on the initiative of Mr. Rhoodie, directed much of its effort at the United States. There were lesser involvements in Britain, France and West Germany, among other countries.

Mr. Rhoodie is accused of enriching himself from a $73-million secret fund set aside to finance the ministry's secret manipulations. An inquiry commission alleged in De-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pope to Publish New Documents

VATICAN CITY, March 16 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II plans to follow his first encyclical with three documents dealing with the catechism, the priesthood and Catholic universities, Vatican sources said today.

The pope said in the encyclical yesterday that a statement about the teaching of the catechism will be coming shortly. It will be based on the conclusions of the 1977 World Synod of Bishops.

A paper laying down rules for Catholic universities has been ready since last year but publication was delayed by the deaths of two popes, the sources said. A third document deals with the discipline of the clergy, a subject of particular interest to the pope, they added.

Monnet Is Praised as 'Eminent Pioneer'

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, March 16 (NYT) — Jean Monnet was celebrated here and in Strasbourg today by political leaders who remembered him as the driving force behind the formation of the Common Market. The French statesman died earlier at his home at the age of 90.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing paid tribute to Mr. Monnet as "a great Frenchman and a great European."

In a telegram to his widow, the president said: "Frenchmen will not forget what he did for the reconstruction of our economy and the international image of our country, and Europeans will never forget what they owe to him for his unceasing efforts for the harmony and unity of our continent."

In Strasbourg, the chairman of the current session of the European Parliament, Carlo Meintz of Luxembourg interrupted a meeting to announce Mr. Monnet's death, then paid homage to "the greatness of the man and the importance of his life work."

Emilio Colombo, Italian speaker of the Strasbourg Parliament, hailed Mr. Monnet as "one of the most eminent pioneers of Europe and spiritual father of its community."

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet sent a telegram to Mr. Monnet's widow, saying:

"The disappearance from the scene of Jean Monnet afflicts profoundly all the successive generations marked by his influence. Besides being one of the founders of Europe he was also one of the principal architects of France's recovery [after World War II] and of her international audience. Not merely was he a man with a great past, he remained an active presence among us. As discreet as he may have been during the final years of his life, he remained a reference and a recourse for all those who, in terms of thought and action, reject fatalism and inertia."

In the name of the French government, Prime Minister Raymond Barre sent Mrs. Monnet his condolences "with deep sadness."

Former Prime Minister Antoine Pinay said in a statement that "Mr. Monnet was, and will remain, an example to all men because of his simplicity, modesty and disinterestedness, the firmness of his convictions and the obstinacy with which he applied himself to seeing his ideas through."

Maurice Faure, a former French Cabinet minister who was one of the signatories of the Treaty of Rome, stated:

"Jean Monnet escaped ordinary definitions by an astounding economy of gestures and words while still incarnating the personality of a visionary and a pragmatist all at once. Having devoted his life to a single idea that gained him worldwide renown he will figure as the most authentic of great Europeans in the history of the post-World War II period. His mind, forever alert, was ceaselessly projecting into the future while at the same time preparing the concrete stages by which to arrive there."

Pierre Pflimlin, the former French prime minister who is mayor of Strasbourg, said simply:

"Jean Monnet was the most efficient fighter for the European idea. For the supporters of Europe, his battle and his work have exemplary value."

Rhodesia Reports Another Raid In Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 16 (Reuters) — Rhodesian aircraft attacked a guerrilla arms depot in Mozambique today, military headquarters here announced.

It was the third raid in five days across Rhodesia's eastern border into Mozambique. Since mid-February, Rhodesia has struck eight times at what it said were Patriotic Front camps in Mozambique, Zambia and Angola. The raids were part of the transitional government's strategy to prevent a threatened Patriotic Front offensive against elections scheduled for April 20.

The planes today hit a large ammunition depot near Dondo, the communique said. It said that the aircraft had returned safely, but gave no indication of casualties or damage.

Earlier raids this week were directed against a guerrilla headquarters and barracks near Chokwe, in southern Mozambique.

Now Being Shown in Europe

U.S. Moves to Limit Harm Done by Film on F-16 Jet

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP) — The Defense Department has taken steps to limit possible damage to the image of the U.S. arms industry abroad from a television documentary film on the $2-billion sale of F-16 jet fighters to four European countries.

The documentary by Granada, an independent British television group, suggests that the Europeans are paying far more for the plane and getting less in jobs and technology than initially anticipated.

The hourlong program is being aired this week in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden. It has stirred a reaction in NATO defense circles.

'Distorted Impression'

Last week, the Pentagon dispatched a five-page cable to U.S. embassies in Europe asserting that the documentary was "slanted and inaccurate." The cable provided "information [that] will be of assistance in correcting the distorted impressions that may be created.

The U.S. Embassy in Brussels issued the Pentagon's rebuttal material in a press release Monday, hours before the program — entitled "F-16: Sale of the Century," was presented on a Belgian channel.

Before the documentary film's showing in Denmark Wednesday, complaints about it were addressed to that country's television network by Danish Adm. I.P. Rodholm, head of the F-16 program in Denmark. Granada provided answers to several specific questions raised by Adm. Rodholm.

A March 9 report from the General Accounting Office has added to the Pentagon's sensitivity to criticism of the F-16, which is being built by General Dynamics for the Air Force.

The GAO report said that a January, 1978, data sheet on the plane provided to Congress failed to mention major deficiencies found during operational testing.

In April, 1978, the GAO reported that the rate of loss for the F-16 due to malfunction of the single Pratt and Whitney F-100 engine is "currently estimated by the Air Force to be three times higher than that called for."

The F-16 is a high performance fighter-bomber intended as successor to the Air Force's F-4 Phantoms and and for the F-104 Starfighters in use by the European allies. General Dynamics won out over planes built by Northrop, Sweden's SAAB and France's Dassault in selling the F-16 to a consortium of NATO buyers made up of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.

In making the sale, however, General Dynamics agreed to a long list of conditions, including co-production of the aircraft in Europe.

Limit on Price

The price for the 345 planes ordered by the Europeans was not to exceed $6.09 million for each; European industry was to produce 58 percent of these planes; technology was to be transferred and the European manufacturers of the plane were to get 15 percent of the sales to other weapons markets.

The documentary suggests that most of the conditions are yet to be met. General Dynamics and the Defense Department strongly disagree.

The first NATO-built F-16 rolled off a Belgian assembly line in January, but costs are now running over $11 million apiece in Europe, the documentary asserts. Defense Department sources said yesterday that the increase is due to inflation and the addition of new accessories, and is within terms of the contract with the Europeans.

Much of Defense Budgets

Nevertheless, the Pentagon acknowledges that the F-16 purchases are absorbing a large portion of the defense budgets of the four NATO countries.

A Danish official here said yesterday that, as yet, Danish industry is not producing as many components of the plane as had been hoped, but he said that this was attributable to his country's lack of an air-frame industry.

Retired U.S. Air Force Gen. John Vogt, who advocated the sale of a larger, all-weather fighter-bomber, says in the documentary film that, unless there are "corrections" on the F-16, the Europeans "haven't got the right plane."

Peking Admits Airliner Crash; Puts Toll at 44

TOKYO, March 16 (AP) — A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed today that a Chinese military plane crashed on the outskirts of Peking Wednesday. The spokesman said that 44 persons were killed or injured, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported.

The spokesman said that all the occupants of the British-built Trident airliner were killed, but he did not say how many persons were aboard. Earlier reports had said that the plane carried 12 persons.

"A military plane crashed on the outskirts of Peking because of mechanical failure and 44 persons aboard the plane and on the ground were killed or injured," Kyodo quoted the Peking spokesman as saying. The agency said that he declined to elaborate.

Kyodo's first report Wednesday said that a plane had crashed near Peking and that about 200 persons were killed. Later, Kyodo reports said that about 30 persons, including all crewmen, were killed and that 100 were injured on the ground. It attributed that information to witnesses.

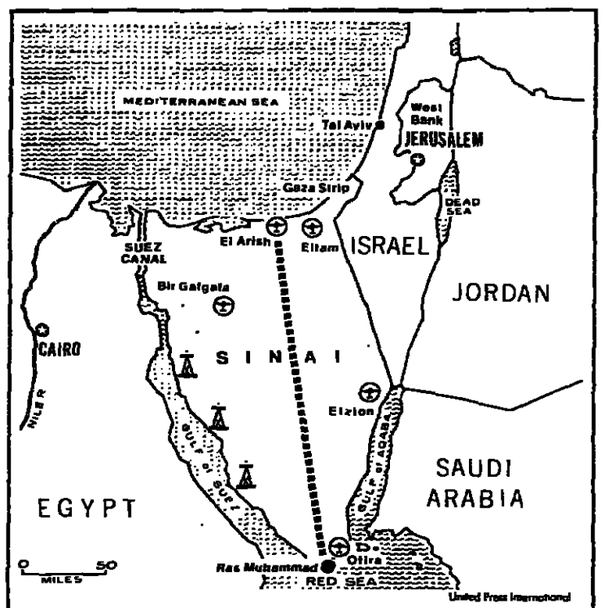
First Hinckley Buzzard

HINCKLEY, Ohio, March 16 (UPI) — The first turkey buzzard to arrive at Hinckley was sighted by rangers yesterday, signaling the annual return of the birds of prey to warm-weather roosts at Hinckley Lake.

Brussel Jews Hold Protest at Aeroflot

BRUSSELS, March 16 (UPI) — Half a dozen Jewish students invaded the offices of the Soviet airlines Aeroflot yesterday, putting up posters protesting the arrest in Leningrad of a Jewish student.

They withdrew before the arrival of police, who took down the posters. The students stated that after Boris Kalendarov "applied for a visa for Israel, he was expelled from the university and, while waiting for his visa, he refused to enter the army as this would have forced him to stay at least eight more months in the Soviet Union."



Main Treaty Points

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The following, in summary form, are the main points of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Withdrawal of Forces

Israeli forces and civilians will withdraw completely from the Israeli-occupied parts of the Sinai in phases, covering three years. Within nine months of signing of the treaty, Israeli forces will have moved east of a line from El Arish to Ras Muhammad in the south. Within that initial nine months, the Israelis will pull out in an agreed time period, starting with the northern coast near El Arish.

Security

Agreed security arrangements will be established on both sides of the Egyptian and Israeli borders, including zones with limited armaments. United Nations personnel will be stationed in the Sinai to make it a buffer area. The security arrangements can be reviewed whenever either side asks but any change must be by mutual agreement.

A joint commission will facilitate the carrying out of the treaty's security provisions.

Normal Relations

A state of war will be ended and a state of peace established after the treaty is ratified on both sides. After the nine months initial period of withdrawal, normal and friendly relations will be established. These include an exchange of ambassadors 10 months after the treaty is signed, the removal of all trade and economic barriers and the lifting of boycotts. Normal cultural relations, including exchanges in all fields, are desired. Negotiations for such exchanges will begin no later than six months after completion of the interim withdrawal. There will be a free movement of people and vehicles between the two countries. Air travel will be implemented and Egypt agrees that the airfields to be turned over to it in the Sinai will be used for civilian purposes only. Normal communications will be established.

Free Passage

Ships of Israel and cargoes going or coming from Israel will enjoy the same right of free passage in the Suez Canal and its approaches as other countries. The Strait of Tirana and the Gulf of Aqaba will be regarded as international waterways.

Conflict of Obligations

If this treaty conflicts with other obligations assumed by Egypt, the treaty will nevertheless be binding and implemented. But it does not prevent Egypt from carrying out its obligations under the United Nations Charter to aid countries in self-defense.

Oil

Israel will be permitted to buy in normal commercial terms oil from the Sinai fields being returned to Egypt.

Linkage

Within a month after ratification, Egypt and Israel will begin negotiations for implementing the Camp David agreement on Palestinian self-rule. The two sides agree to make a good-faith effort to complete negotiations on the details of the self-rule within a year. The treaty is cited as "an important step" toward a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Sadat Wants All 3 Copies Of Treaty Signed in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

off an impending crisis with his senior coalition partner, the National Religious Party, whose three ministers in the 17-man Cabinet are demanding that the Cabinet adopt tough measures to limit autonomy in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.]

Expect Resistance

Egyptian officials have already indicated they expect resistance from Israel in the negotiations over implementation of Palestinian self-government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. These talks are scheduled to begin one month after the signing of the treaty.

It had been suggested that the English, Arabic and Hebrew versions of the treaty might be signed in separate ceremonies in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem. However, Mr. Sadat said today that he would prefer to sign all three copies in Washington before President Carter, because it was Mr. Carter's "courageous, daring and persistent effort" that had brought about the treaty.

"We owe him a lot," Mr. Sadat said. "Let us hope we can reach an agreement to sign the three copies there [in Washington]."

Carter's Show

One interpretation of Mr. Sadat's reluctance to go to Israel for a signing was that he wanted to avoid giving his Arab critics an excuse for further denunciations of his peace effort. For the same reason, Mr. Sadat may not want Mr. Begin to come to Egypt to sign the Arabic version.

Asked if it would be premature for Mr. Begin to come to Cairo, Mr. Sadat said: "Not at all. I have no objection at all, but I prefer to sign the whole thing in the ceremony with Jimmy Carter. Jimmy Carter has done it. The show is his show. It is neither me nor Begin's show."

Mr. Sadat also emphasized that he believed the signing of the treaty was the beginning, rather than the end, of the peace initiative he launched 16 months ago with his visit to Jerusalem.

"The real test of the peace process starts after the signing," he said. "Begin did not heed to this before, but I think he now recognizes this fact — that the real peace process starts only after the signing."

Mr. Sadat also expressed optimism that difficulties in future negotiations on the Palestinian issue could be overcome "with the help of our friends in the United States as full partners." Asked about the kind and amount of economic aid Egypt would seek from the United States, Mr. Sadat said no figures had been set.

He noted that a small U.S. delegation led by Richard Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, would meet with Egyptian officials in Cairo in the next few days to consider these questions.

Mr. Sadat also said that after signing the treaty in Washington, he planned to go to Japan and West Germany to discuss economic assistance.

Please note that the

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

will be published

MONDAY, MARCH 19

instead of today

After Absence of 34 Years

China Expert Returning to U.S.

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 16 (WP) — Sidney Rittenberg, probably more deeply involved in the Chinese Communist government than any U.S. citizen of the last three decades, is scheduled to return to the United States Sunday after a 34-year absence.

The 57-year-old South Carolinian, who once ran China's principal broadcasting center and also served two long terms in Chinese prisons, said that he expects to arrive in New York to visit his mother and sister and then to go on to several speaking engagements in Washington, South Carolina and elsewhere.

Mr. Rittenberg's visit comes at a time when an unusual amount of attention is being paid to him and his Chinese wife, Yulin, by the U.S. and Chinese governments. The Rittenbergs were entertained this week by Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and his wife, Sharon, at the U.S. Embassy in Peking, and the Chinese news agency last week ran a long article on Mr. Rittenberg's reminiscences of the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

Mr. Rittenberg said that he has been deluged with speaking invitations. "Everybody wants a first-hand impression of China," he said by telephone from Peking. He appears more qualified to give one than any other American, having arrived in China in April, 1945.

After World War II, Mr. Rittenberg worked at Communist revolutionary headquarters in Yenan, was jailed from 1949 to 1955 on charges of espionage, was in charge of Peking radio's English-language section and, in 1967, rose to head the entire organization. He spent 1968 to 1977 in jail on charges of fomenting an ultraleftist plot.

Regular Denunciations

At Peking radio, he ordered regular denunciations of the country of his birth. He has since been exonerated of all past charges, and works in Peking as an editor for the New China News Agency.

"I don't want to put in a plug for McDonald's," he said, "but I really want to try some hamburgers when I get to the states. Yulin has learned to make them here, but I plan to give her a refresher course."

Despite all he has suffered during China's political twists and turns since 1949, Mr. Rittenberg says that he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Chinese government, and plans to promote increased Chinese-U.S. amity during his planned three-month visit.

'Mysterious American'

"I think the most important thing is the tremendous potential of development in an American-Chinese friendship, not just for the U.S. and China but for the whole world," he said. "The Chinese are getting American technology, and our people will hear about Chinese culture and social life, which can help solve the [American] confidence crisis."

Mr. Rittenberg is a short, bespectacled man who developed a reputation in the 1960s as a leader of the small community of foreign experts working for the Chinese government, and as one of the most accomplished of Chinese linguists. He has in the past avoided public exposure, particularly after his 1977 release from prison, but in recent months has come in contact with many foreign journalists and U.S. diplomats.

Although denounced by the Red Guards in 1967 as a "mysterious American . . . of doubtful antecedents and one to be suspected," and as "a bourgeois politician from the United States [who] usurped the leadership of a Chinese radio station," Mr. Rittenberg has won favor with the current Chinese leadership, and has been quoted several times in the public press.

He attributes his first prison term to a Soviet attempt to paint him as a U.S. spy to hurt his good friend and fellow Peking supporter, the late U.S. writer Anna Louise Strong. He blames the second term, which lasted nearly 10 years, on the wife of Mao Tse-tung, Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching), who, he says, found him a convenient foreign scapegoat for her own aborted schemes to overthrow the government.

His lengthy article on Chou recounts his first meeting with China's former leader in 1946, when Mr. Rittenbeg had been discharged from the U.S. Army and was working for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"I was watching you. You applauded me loudly, but sat there scowling when the Nationalist [Chinese] general spoke," Mr. Rittenberg quoted Chou as telling him. "That isn't good, you have to be careful. If they find out that you're on our side, they may make trouble for you when you get back to the Nationalist-controlled areas."

"But how could you see me at that distance and in the darkness?" Mr. Rittenberg asked.

Chou smiled and gripped Mr. Rittenberg's hand: "The American people are our friends. We have to take care of our friends."

Mr. Rittenberg told of Chou complimenting him and his wife in 1963 for having "taken the road that the whole world will take one day, intermarriage between people of different nationalities."

Soviet Scientists Oust Emigrant From Academy

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI) — Veniamin Levich, a electrochemist who emigrated to Israel in November, yesterday was deprived of his status as corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, dissident physcist Andrei Sakharov reported.

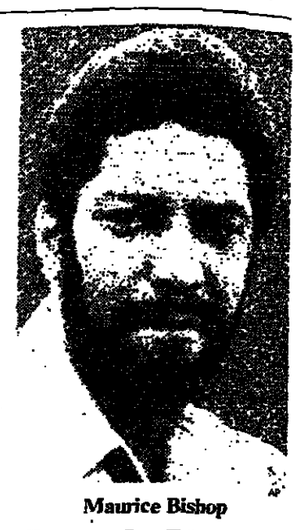
Mr. Sakharov told Western newsmen that the academy voted an amendment to its charter that says that any member who forfeits Soviet citizenship is automatically excluded from the academy.

Mr. Levich forfeited his citizenship automatically on being granted permission to go to Israel after waiting for nearly seven years.

"Levich is the first victim of this amendment," Mr. Sakharov said, adding that he did not think he could become the target of the new rule. Mr. Sakharov said that of the 170 members present at the academy's annual general assembly when the vote was taken, 169 voted for the amendment. There was one vote against, Mr. Sakharov's.

Soviet Academy Election

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI) — A Soviet space scientist, Dr. Boris Petrov, was elected today as a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Mr. Petrov, 66, will coordinate work on space exploration.



Maurice Bishop

Grenada Limits Currency; Rebels Seek Recognition

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, March 16 (UPI) — The revolutionary government said today that Grenada citizens will not be allowed to leave the country with more than $1,500 in U.S. currency in any given year. The move indicated that the leftist regime may take further austerity measures.

The rebels, who Tuesday overthrew Prime Minister Eric Gairy, are continuing their campaign for international recognition. Maurice Bishop, the new prime minister and head of the New Jewel Movement that spurred the uprising, yesterday sent a delegate to Barbados to argue for recognition with leaders of Jamaica, Barbados, Guyana, St. Lucia and Dominica.

The continued presence here of British Governor General Paul Scoon was viewed by Mr. Bishop, 34, an attorney, as tacit acceptance of the government by Britain. Grenada is an independent nation within the British Commonwealth that still recognizes Queen Elizabeth as a sovereign.

Sir Paul said that he sought "a working arrangement" to govern Grenada, but stopped short of granting the rebel leadership full recognition.

Guerrillas Kill 6 in Philippines

MARAWI, Philippines, March 16 (UPI) — Moslem guerrillas, allied with the rebels threatening to kill a kidnapped U.S. missionary unless they are paid $68,025 today, hacked and killed six rubber plantation workers, military authorities said.

There has been no word from the abductors of the Rev. Lloyd Van Vactor since they announced an extension of their original ransom deadline from Tuesday to today.

The military command said that the six plantation workers were riding on a company truck on their way to a village in Lantauan, Basilan Island, when 40 Moslem rebels, armed with guns and machetes, ambushed them yesterday.

Buddhist Patriarch Quietly Leaves Laos

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Lying on a mattress spread on a raft made of three tires knotted together, the ailing, 87-year-old deposed supreme patriarch of the Buddhists of Laos was ferried across the Mekong River to Thailand last week. His secretary — who is a monk — a young woman and another man pushed and pulled the raft as they swam with it.

The patriarch, Thammayano, is resting at a temple here and is too ill to receive visitors. But his secretary, Kham Pheuy Phasuko, said in an interview at the temple that the man who for 45 years, until 1976, was the spiritual leader of Buddhist Laotians had joined the flow of refugees from Laos because the future of Buddhism was in grave danger in his country.

"If Laos will not change its political system, Buddhism will no longer exist in Laos," the secretary, 28, said.

He added that the Laotian government abolished the office of the supreme patriarch in 1976, after abolishing the monarchy and sending the king and royal family to a labor camp in northern Laos. The patriarch was restricted to his temple in the former royal capital of Luang Prabang, a small town of many temples on the Mekong.

The patriarch was allowed to receive few visitors, according to his secretary, and could not preach. When the patriarch's high blood pressure and kidney illness got worse, the secretary said, he was allowed to go to Vientiane, the capital, for hospital treatment. But in two weeks there his condition got worse and he was sent to a temple in Vientiane, the secretary reported.

The patriarch will not return to Laos, his assistant said, because he has a better chance of opposing the Communist regime from outside. He said that he would like to go to the United States for treatment.

Pro-Communist Successor

The patriarch has been succeeded as leader of the Laotian Buddhists by a strongly pro-Communist monk, Khamtan Thepbonaly, who has been appointed head of a group called the Lao Unified Buddhists Association, the patriarch's secretary said.

He reported that the government, without taking official measures against Buddhism, has brought its full weight to bear against the practice of the religion that is deeply ingrained among Laotians, Laotian Buddhism, like that of Sri Lanka, Cambodia and Thailand, is one of the gentlest and least political kind.

The patriarch's aide said that young men were being discouraged from joining the monkhood by village chiefs, who on government instructions urge youths to work rather than choose the contemplative life. The monks are suffering from a shortage of food, the secretary said, because the people who traditionally and voluntarily donate food for the monks, who are enjoined from labor, are short of food themselves.

Many Monks Escape

As a result, the secretary said, monks have been obliged to interrupt their life of devotion and contemplation to raise food in and around their pagodas, to the chagrin of the villagers. The secretary said that the monks' traditional role of teaching village children had also come under government purview, and monks teach only what the government allows.

Since 1976, the number of monks in Laotian pagodas has shrunk from about 20,000 to 1,700, the patriarch's secretary said. Many have escaped to Thailand, and the secretary said that more than 1,000 were believed to be confined in government labor camps.

The secretary said that those who remain in the monkhood — there are no priests in Buddhism — are constantly supervised and spied on. He said he thought that the pressures put on the monks had caused many to abandon their robes, while others had been arrested and disrobed under duress.

Refugee workers in Thailand report that the outflow of clerical persons from Laos and Vietnam is markedly on the rise. In Cambodia, the regime that was overturned earlier this year by the Vietnamese invasion dissolved all pagodas and is believed to have killed many monks, including the patriarchs of the two branches of Cambodian Buddhism.

W. Berliners Vote Sunday For City Assembly, Mayor

BONN, March 16 (AP) — Voters in West Berlin go to the polls Sunday in elections that may see the conservative Christian Democratic Union win the leadership of the city for the first time in more than 20 years.

Richard von Weizsaecker, leader of the city's Christian Democrats since last year, is believed to stand a good chance of unseating Mayor Dietrich Stobbe because a number of splinter parties may take votes away from his governing Social Democrats.

Meanwhile, in elections in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, the Christian Democrats, led by state President Bernhard Vogel, are expected to maintain their control of the state assembly.

Most of the interest has been focused on the race in West Berlin, nominally still occupied by the World War II Western allies, but considered by many West Germans to be a West German state.

Political Scandals

Mr. Stobbe, 40, took over as mayor in May, 1977, after political scandals forced the resignation of his predecessor, Klaus Schuetz. Divisions within the Social Democratic Party helped the Christian Democrats become the largest party within West Berlin, capturing 43.9 percent of the vote in the 1975 elections.

The Social Democrats, whose best-known postwar mayor was Willy Brandt, trailed with 42.6 percent of the vote in 1975, but retained control of the city because their alliance with the Free Democrats gave them a majority in the city assembly.

Mr. Stobbe was chosen as mayor in a party caucus and elected by the city assembly. Sunday's election will be the first time that he will be a mayoral candidate in this city of 1.56 million voters.

Seven parties have presented candidates for the city assembly, including the Marxist Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and the Communist Federation of West Germany and the Alternative List, an ecological group.

Possible Loss of Support

The Social Democrats, worried about possible loss of support to the three small left-leaning groups, has placed advertisements in city newspapers urging voters to stay with the party.

"The SPD needs every vote," an advertisement said. "A vote for the alternative list only means victory for the CDU."

Christian Democratic Union national chairman Helmut Kohl said last night that his party's chances of victory in Berlin were "as good as never before."

The conservatives have not held the mayoralty of Berlin since Walther Schreiber governed the western half of the city from October, 1953, to January, 1955.

Absolute Majority

In Rhineland-Palatinate, the Christian Democrats govern with an absolute majority in the state legislature, in which they have 55 seats against 45 for the Social Democratic-Free Democratic alliance.

The Social Democrats and Free Democrats, however, have waged aggressive campaigns, using their most prominent men in West Germany, including Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to boost their local tickets.

The difference between a Christian Democratic and Social Democrat-Free Democrat government would be primarily a matter of personality and national party prestige.

S. African Is Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

cember that some of the money had been used by Mr. Rhoodie to finance the purchase of a beach plot and other personal real-estate deals.

The issuing of an arrest warrant raised the possibility of South Africa asking European countries with which it has extradition treaties to search for Mr. Rhoodie, whose passport has been canceled. Legal experts here foresaw serious problems in any extradition proceedings, because Mr. Rhoodie would represent the effort as a political vendetta.

Mr. Rhoodie fled the nation shortly before the inquiry commission's report was issued and went underground in Europe and South America. When he surfaced last month, he called himself a scapegoat and threatened to sell his tapes and documents to prove that others, including Mr. Botha and his predecessor, John Vorster, who is now president, had approved the secret schemes.

The two top officials denied that but until now had made no move to arraign Mr. Rhoodie for his alleged misuse of funds, as recommended by the inquiry commission. Mr. Botha's announcement in Parliament today was made amid demands by opposition newspapers and politicians that the government resign in the face of Mr. Rhoodie's assertion that practically every Cabinet minister knew at least something about the covert projects.

Mr. Botha also announced that the inquiry commission, headed by Supreme Court Judge Rudolph Erasmus, will be empowered to "evaluate the political culpability of the government" when it submits its final report, which is due at the end of May.

Four Parties Join Belgium Coalition Bid

BRUSSELS, March 16 (Reuters) — Two of six parties today withdrew from talks on forming a government in Belgium's 89-day-old political crisis, but caretaker Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants, a Social Christian, said that he would try to set up a coalition with the four parties that agreed to his program.

The four represent the Dutch- and French-speaking wings of Belgium's two main political families, the Social Christians and the Socialists. Out were the two regional parties that took part in the previous coalition government of Leo Tindemans, the Flemish Volksunie and the Brussels-based Front Democratique des Francophones.

The main obstacle was the future status of Brussels, where Flemings are a minority in the center but the majority on the outskirts.

A government made up of Social Christians and Socialists would not command the two-thirds majority in parliament needed to push through constitutional reforms.

Eanes to Visit Yugoslavia

LISBON, March 16 (UPI) — The office of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said today that he would visit Yugoslavia this summer.

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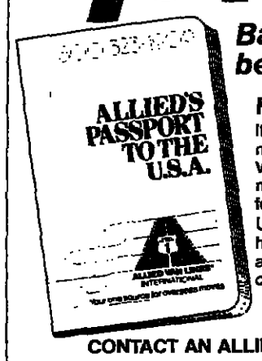

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DEFENDERS OF TOMORROW — No army of Lilliputians this, clambering over the arms of Swiss Gullivers, but the citizen-soldiers of tomorrow making the most of Zurich's new street show. More than 5,000 Swiss Army soldiers 57 tanks, 561 trucks, 51 artillery pieces and 92 planes were shown in Zurich for the two-day Army Show, Friday and Saturday.

Endorses Energy Secretary

Carter Rejects Bid to Oust Schlesinger

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP) — President Carter yesterday flatly rejected congressional demands for the ouster of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, declaring that Mr. Schlesinger has his "full trust and confidence."

Mr. Carter's statement of support was in a letter, dated March 14 and made public by the White House yesterday, to Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz. It was a reply to a letter from Sen. DeConcini calling for Mr. Schlesinger's resignation.

"While I welcome your views and recognize that the administration of the Department of Energy can always be improved, I continue to have full trust and confidence in Secretary James Schlesinger," the president wrote.

Beneath his signature, Mr. Carter added a handwritten note. "He [Schlesinger] has a very difficult job and needs all the help and support he can get," the note said. "He's got mine."

'Wrong General'

Bob Maynes, Sen. DeConcini's press secretary, said the Arizona Democrat had not received Mr. Carter's letter at the time it was made public by the White House. He quoted Sen. DeConcini as saying, "I admire the president's sense of loyalty, but I believe he has picked the wrong general to direct what he has termed 'the moral equivalent of war.' "

Mr. Schlesinger, who has often been accused of arrogance and poor political judgment, has never been a popular figure on Capitol Hill. On Tuesday, during a hearing in which Mr. Schlesinger testified, Sen. John Durkin, D-N.H., called for the his resignation. The next day, in statements on the Senate floor, Sen. Durkin was joined in the same request by Sen. DeConcini and five other Democrats.

It is doubtful that any of the senators expected Mr. Schlesinger's resignation to follow their request, given the president's record of loyalty to his top appointees. Mr. Carter was lavish in his praise of each of his Cabinet secretaries when he appointed them. Despite the criticism of some Cabinet secretaries by White House officials, the original Carter Cabinet remains intact after more than two years, a highly unusual phenomenon in recent history.

Moreover, while the president has enlarged his White House staff, his core of senior assistants has remained constant, another sign of his unwillingness to consider outside criticism of his choice of advisers.

In his letter to Mr. Carter, Sen. DeConcini accused Mr. Schlesinger of being "a major cause" of the administration's failure to develop a "true energy policy" or to convince the public that such a policy is needed.

"Unquestionably, Mr. Schlesinger is a fine man and a dedicated public official," Sen. DeConcini wrote. "However, he is quite simply the wrong man for the job. I believe that an effective secretary of energy must enjoy the confidence of the Congress and the public. Mr. Schlesinger appears to enjoy neither."

White House officials appeared anxious to respond to these and other criticisms of Mr. Schlesinger yesterday. In response to a question about the energy secretary's standing in the aministration, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Schlesinger has Mr. Carter's "complete confidence" and then volunteered to make the letter to Sen. DeConcini public.

But Others Profess Nonviolence

Major U.S. Klan Faction Is Armed and Openly Defiant

By Wayne King

ATLANTA (NYT) — Amid a campaign of professed nonviolence by most Ku Klux Klan leaders, a major Klan group has taken a pronounced turn toward armed defiance, publicly brandishing sawed-off shotguns and submachine guns, harassing and beating activist blacks and intimidating public officials.

Such Klan activity has occurred in Mississippi and Alabama, and appears to be generating significant membership increases, particularly in northern Alabama. A Decatur newsman estimated the increase at 1,500 in the last year.

Behind the armed defiance is Bill Wilkinson, 34, of Denham Springs, La., imperial wizard of an organization called the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Wilkinson's group, the most militant of the six Klan factions of significant size, is estimated to have from a fifth to a third of all active Klan members — and possibly more since the membership drives in Alabama and Mississippi.

Mr. Wilkinson makes no pretense of nonviolence. Late last year, at a rally at Guntersville, Ala., he appeared in a three-piece business suit and was surrounded by five robed, hooded "bodyguards," who held aloft a Thompson submachine gun, sawed-off shotguns and riot guns.

'The One We Prefer'

"That's not new for us," he said by telephone from his Louisiana headquarters. "In fact, there were two Thompsons at that gathering. The sawed-offs we have are not really sawed off, they are manufactured, short-barreled riot guns. The one we prefer is the High Standard, eight-shot, 12-gauge pump.

"But we do have some that are sawed off, and normally we ask our members to have them sawed off by a gunsmith, have it done right, not just take a hacksaw to it," he said. "That's so the ATF can't put that dipstick in the barrel and find that it is shorter than 18 inches. That's illegal."

ATF is the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Automatic weapons like submachine guns have been banned by federal gun-control legislation. However, they can be modified to a legal, semiautomatic mode, or can remain legal if they were registered within a grace period provided in the legislation.

"A sawed-off shotgun is for killing folks," observed a federal official in Birmingham. "It's not for shooting rabbits or for going duck hunting. It's meant to waste people. The same goes for Thompson submachine guns."

"That's right," Mr. Wilkinson retorted. "They're not for rabbit hunting. They are to waste people. And that's exactly what we'll do if we're attacked. Our people know how to use these weapons. We train them, and some are veterans, so they're not going to cut loose into a crowd of people. But if you attack us, that's right: You're wasted."

Two weeks ago, after the Decatur City Council passed an ordinance banning the carrying of weapons within 1,000 feet of any public demonstration, 200 robed and heavily armed Klansmen paraded through town and circled the home of Mayor Bill Dukes, jeering defiance as policemen stood by, some waving in greeting. Ray Stelle, a Klan kleagle, or lieutenant, said, "If the mayor wants our guns, he'll have to come and get them."

Police Chief Pack Self of Decatur said that he had made no arrests because the ordinance was "unclear" in that the arms were being carried by the demonstrators themselves.

The Decatur ordinance resulted from a confrontation last month in which 200 robed Klansmen, carrying rifles, pistols and shotguns, surrounded eight black pickets protesting the shoplifting arrest of a young black man at a shopping center. Police broke up the confrontation, but not before a black man's car was fired into by unidentified persons.

"That law is vague and unconstitutional," Mr. Wilkinson said of the Decatur ordinance. "I've asked before the city council to talk about it, and they said I can't, that no Klansman will talk to them. Well, either they will have the city council meeting with the Klan there, or they won't have a meeting at all."

In Alabama, the increased Klan activity was spurred by demonstrations by blacks protesting the arrest, trial and conviction of Tommy Lee Hines, a mentally deficient black who was found guilty Oct. 13 of raping a white woman. Later trials are to be held on two other rape charges.

When blacks camped out on the courthouse lawn last summer to protest Hines' arrest, Klansmen put up their own tents and held a rally that attracted 5,000 people. A month later, a similar rally drew 10,000. At one point, several hundred heavily armed Klansmen surrounded about 75 black demonstrators, two of whom had pistols. On Oct. 1, about 3,000 whites, led by armed Klansmen, stopped a march of black protesters before being dispersed by 75 state troopers.

Dragged and Whipped

Klansmen stood outside the courtroom during the trial, which was moved from Decatur to Cullman. A black preacher who protested Hines' conviction was later pulled from his car after being stopped on a highway; he was dragged into the woods and whipped.

Bill McGlocklin, the grand klaliff of Mr. Wilkinson's Klan, boasted publicly that the beating had been the work of the Klan.

In recent weeks, Klansmen have rallied and paraded weekly across northern Alabama, and they regularly stop cars in small towns like Athens, Elkmont, Courtland, Decatur and Moulton to collect money "to fight the niggers."

In Tupelo, Miss., and in nearby Okolona, Mr. Wilkinson's Klansmen for a year have been "monitoring" black protest marches by following the marchers in pickup trucks, and several protesters' homes have been blasted by shotgun fire.

There have been other instances of increased Klan activity and violence in recent months, including increased numbers of cross-burnings in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Last month, the former grand dragon, or state leader, of a Klan group in Kentucky was arrested and charged with conspiring with two other Klansmen to murder several public officials and a potential "witness against the Klan."

Last December, two members of the Southern Conference Education Fund, a leftist group based here, said that they were fired upon and then dragged from their automobiles and severely beaten with fists and clubs after leaving a civil rights march monitored by the Klan at Tupelo.

Cross-Burnings

At Crossville, Tenn., a rash of cross-burnings broke out last fall, and warning stickers were placed on some businesses proclaiming: "The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are watching you."

Law enforcement officials appear to be unwilling or unable to curb increased Klan militance. "Oh, we have police officers who are members," said Mr. Wilkinson.

At least two present or former members of the Tupelo Police Department have acknowledged their Klan membership and, at a rally last fall, Rex Smalley, the sheriff of Marshall County, Ala., from the Klan podium welcomed the robed visitors, offering his "appreciation" for their "support for law and order."

In Birmingham, U.S. Attorney J.R. Brooks, who ordered an investigation into the Klan's display of possibly illegal weapons, said that inspection of the firearms showed that they complied with the law.

"We paid $250 registration for the Thompsons," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"We'd arrest them if we could," said Mr. Brooks.

Huge 'Black Hole' Believed Found in Milky-Way Core

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Astronomers who have aimed the Haystack radio telescope in Massachusetts at the core of the Milky Way galaxy in the last year have concluded that there is an object there 5 million times as massive as the sun — a "black hole" whose gravity is so strong that it sucks in everything within reach, including light.

The Milky Way galaxy, the vast spiral assemblage of stars to which the sun and Earth belong, is visible on clear nights.

Last April, similar evidence was reported suggesting that a far larger black hole, 5 billion times as massive as the sun, is in the core of the galaxy known as Messier 87. That galaxy is the scene of violent and sometimes explosive processes that typify many such galaxies. The nature of the energy source has long been debated.

One proposed explanation is that the energy is released as the material, even entire stars, falls into such a "hole." The core of the Milky Way seems less violent, but there is evidence that explosions occur there from time to time, generating "smoke rings" of material that move out through the galaxy in waves.

The new finding was reported in the latest issue of the Astrophysical Journal and was being described at a celebration of Albert Einstein's birthday centennial at Memphis State University in Tennessee. The presentation will be made by Dr. Eric Chaisson of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Mass. The observations were made by himself and Luis Rodriguez, a graduate student from Mexico.

They believe that the radio emissions they have observed are from a "halo" in which material is moving at 500,000 mph, possibly in orbit around a central mass.

From their analysis of these emissions and those at infrared wave lengths observed by other astronomers, they conclude that the infrared waves are coming from a highly condensed core region whose motions — again possibly orbital — reach a speed of almost 1 million mph. Such swift movement implies that the material is controlled by the superpowerful gravity from an inner kernel, a black hole 5 million times as massive as the sun.

The observations on Messier 87 were made by two of the world's largest telescopes: the 200-inch reflector on Mount Palomar in California and the 157-inch instrument on Kitt Peak in Arizona. It was found that the stars near the core of that giant galaxy were moving so fast that the presence of a supermassive black hole seemed a likely explanation.

The object in the core of the Milky Way must be confined within a region less than a light-year across, which is minuscule on an astronomical scale. A light-year is the distance that light would travel in a year at the speed of 186,000 miles a second.

The speeds of the motion in the halo were deduced from the extent to which radio wave lengths from that region were "smeared out" by fast movement. This is the "Doppler" effect that causes the pitch of a horn to appear higher when the source of sound is approaching and lower when it is receding. If a wide range of motions are involved, the wave lengths will be spread accordingly.

Wave lengths emitted by hydrogen atoms capturing highly energetic electrons were recorded from what was assumed to be the halo. The infrared observations of the central feature were of emissions from neon atoms.

South Africa Rules Out New Namibia Terms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 16 (UPI) — South Africa refused yesterday to agree to any changes in a UN independence plan for Namibia and said it would not attend a foreign ministers meeting in New York if it is convened to "renegotiate" the plan.

In a note to Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said his government would not attend the conference if the Western powers insist on changes in the plan. He left the door open for talks on how to implement the plan on agreed terms, but refused in advance to negotiate changes.

The five Western countries had proposed "proximity" talks between South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization in New York Monday and Tuesday to settle the still outstanding issues holding up the realization of the plan. SWAPO controls the black guerrilla forces in Namibia.

Mr. Botha reiterated that his government would insist on the original agreement restricting SWAPO forces to existing bases in the so-called frontline states outside Namibia. SWAPO has rejected this.

Caramanlis Visiting 2 Balkan Countries

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, March 16 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived today for the first leg of a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia and Romania, during which he will confer with Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Caramanlis and Marshal Tito would discuss "not only general Mediterranean and Balkan problems, but also the Cyprus issue, the Middle East situation and Indochina."

9th Jet Near-Hit Reported in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI) — A British Airways Concorde and a single-engine Cessna yesterday came within 900 feet of each other, in the ninth near-collision this year in the New York area, U.S. officials said.

The Concorde, which was carrying 66 passengers, was coming in for a landing at Kennedy airport, and the Cessna was headed toward the Islip airport. The planes passed each other within 900 feet horizontally and 100 feet vertically, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said. He said that each pilot saw the other plane and that the British Airways pilot moved his aircraft to the left.

The aviation agency decided Monday to hasten the improvement of radarscopes at New York's three main airports. The agency said that there were 16 near-collisions last year.

Wave of Quakes Hits U.S. West; Damage Slight

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 16 (UPI) — A wave of earthquakes yesterday afternoon jolted Southern California and Nevada, shaking high-rise buildings in Los Angeles, San Diego and Las Vegas and causing minor damage in a sparsely populated desert area.

At least five moderate-sized quakes, the biggest registering 5.2 on the Richter scale, were recorded. Several smaller tremors were also noted. There were no reports of injuries or substantial damage.

All five quakes, within three hours, were centered near the tiny retirement community of Landers on the edge of the Mojave Desert 30 miles north of here.

Mexico Quakes Kill 5

MEXICO CITY, March 16 (UPI) — The earthquakes that hit Mexico Wednesday killed 5 persons and injured 50, and, in Mexico City, demolished or severely damaged more than 200 buildings, officials reported yesterday. The quakes measured up to 7.75 on the Richter scale.

A spokesman at the Tacubaya Seismological Institute here said that the epicenter of the quakes was pinpointed in the Pacific Ocean, near the resort city of Zihuatanejo, 200 miles southwest of the capital.

U.S. Jury Indicts 6 in Tennessee In Pardon Affair

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16 (UPI) — A federal grand jury investigating a pardon-selling scandal yesterday indicted six persons, including four aides to former Gov. Ray Blanton, on bribery, extortion, and racketeering charges.

Although Mr. Blanton was not indicted, the FBI confirmed that the investigation was continuing. Judge Clure Morton instructed the jurors to return April 5 for "further deliberations."

The indictments were returned against Mr. Blanton's former legal counsel Edward Sisk, chief extraditions officers Charles Benson Jr., state trooper Charles Taylor, former Democratic Party official William Thompson of Chattanooga, Blanton adviser J.P. Murrell, and Nashville attorney Dale Quillen.

Federal prosecutors said that the indictments resulted from more than 2 years of investigation into charges that Tennessee convicts had bought their way out of prison.

Mr. Blanton underwent what legislative leaders called a "ceremonial impeachment" on Jan. 17 when Republican Lamar Alexander was sworn in as governor three days early.

Danes Lower Speed Limit

COPENHAGEN, March 16 (UPI) — Danish speed limits were lowered yesterday from 110 to 100 kph on superhighways and from 100 to 90 kph on other roads as part of a government plan to cut oil consumption by 5 percent.

British Summer Hours

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — Summer in Britain begins officially at 2 a.m Greenwich Mean Time on Sunday, when clocks will be put forward one hour.

U.S. Hints Gray Trial Off As Judge Splits FBI Cases

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — Government prosecutors here indicated yesterday for the first time in open court that Patrick Gray 3d, former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may never be tried on charges that he ordered bureau agents to burglarize private homes and offices.

The government acceded to a request by Mr. Gray's lawyers that he be tried separately from his two former top assistants, Mark Felt and Edward Miller, who are charged with the same offenses in connection with the FBI's search in 1972 and 1973 for fugutive members of the militant anti-war Weather Underground.

After U.S. District Court Chief Judge William Bryant ordered the separate trials, chief government prosecutor Barnet Skolnik said that there was now "no significant doubt" that Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller could be brought to trial. "That's not the case with defendant Gray," he added.

Government sources have said privately for some time that the Justice Department might have to drop the case against Mr. Gray, which had been personally directed by Attorney General Griffin Bell, rather than to risk exposure of the national security matters that he is expected to raise in his defense.

Earlier, Judge Bryant refused a government request that he issue a so-called "protective order," requiring the defense to tell the government in advance of every national security matter it expected to raise. And, to the government's dismay, he ruled that Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller were entitled to defend themselves by proving that they were following Mr. Gray's orders, a ruling that made national security disclosures even more likely.

March 30 Deadline

Under yesterday's order, Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller will be tried first. Judge Bryant gave the government until March 30 to make available a large quantity of documents the two men have requested. If the deadline is not met, the judge said that he would consider defense requests to have the case against the two dismissed.

The government lawyers said that they planned to meet the deadline, although there are dozens and perhaps hundreds of documents that the prosecution has so far not allowed defense lawyers to see.

If the government concludes that it has to drop all three cases, a three-year, $12-million investigation of suspected FBI wrongdoing would end without a single successful prosecution.

The national security issue is a complex and increasingly troubling question for government prosecutors. People familiar with this case say that it differs from the typical "graymail" situation, in which defendants threaten to expose extraneous national security information, because it would in fact be nearly impossible for the three men to defend themselves without raising security issues in open court.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, March 17-18, 1979

The Yemen Question

The U.S. game now in the Middle East is to make Saudi Arabia at least a silent partner in the budding alliance of Egypt, Israel and the United States. That, it is thought, would create a nucleus of "moderate" nations that could attract others for mutual defense against Soviet intrusion and radical Arab currents. The administration's aim is simultaneously to protect U.S. influence in the Arab world, the West's precious oil supply and Israel. For the short-term, at least, it is a decent enough concept. An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was the essential first step.

* * *

The problem is that no one seems to know what the Saudis think of the idea. Apparently they are divided. They have been "moderate" in Arab politics as against say, Iraq, and have traditionally projected this in a frankly pro-West and anti-Soviet diplomacy. But despite its great economic power, Saudi Arabia is an underpopulated and militarily weak nation. Its huge ruling family is said to have be come alarmed by Soviet gains in nearby Africa, by the toppling of the pro-U.S. shah in Iran, and by the realization that the United States may be unable to defend it against the challenge of Arab radicals. While still financing Egypt, the Saudis say they want no part of political or defense ties to Israel, and they have signaled an interest in resuming diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Where others might be simply bought for the U.S. side, the Saudis evidently need to be elaborately reassured that they and their gold would be safe there. This reassurance campaign has now led the Carter administration to rush some expensive military equipment, and several score U.S. instructors, to Yemen, a Saudi dependency at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula. By calling it an emergency action, the president avoided the need for congressional review.

Yemen is a frail stage for demonstrations of U.S. prowess. But it is important to the Saudis, either as a buffer or as a weapon against their other neighbor, Southern Yemen, the Marxist Arab state. Southern Yemen has been raising hell throughout the region in the decade since the British left. Its radical leaders seem responsive to anyone who wants to cause the Saudis trouble. They are also well supplied with Soviet arms and have recently augmented their corps of Soviet and Cuban "advisers."

The battle of the two Yemens is but a small ravel in the total Middle East fabric. The Arab nations are trying to contain the fighting. The U.S. aid, financed by the Saudis, may be contributing to balance, and therefore negotiation, or upsetting it — no one seems to be sure.

* * *

So the question of whether Americans know what they are doing, and getting into, depends on whether the Saudis have been honest in revealing their own intentions. It further depends on whether U.S. exertions are really impressive to them, and what they will do in return. This is not a Vietnam in the making. But neither is it clearly just a local spat of no consequence to U.S. interests in the Middle East. An overburdened administration may have had cause last week for one more hasty shipment of arms. But the wider goals and ramifications of the Saudi game need now to be brought before Congress so that risks and benefits can be truly examined.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Subtracting From A-Safety

The dramatic order that five large U.S. nuclear reactors be shut off obviously raises new doubts about the safety of these complex power plants. It is the second blow of the year to public confidence in reactors. In January, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission repudiated the conclusions of a major study that found the likelihood of an accident to be extremely remote; reactors were not thereby condemned as dangerous but they were deprived of a theoretical certification of safety. Now the commission has been forced to question the safety of five plants operating along the East Coast. This episode adds ground for concern but, oddly, for some confidence, too.

* * *

The new doubts concern the ability of pipes in the five nuclear plants, built over the last dozen years, to withstand repeated earthquake shocks. The pipes and their supports were designed with the aid of a computer model that now appears to have been faulty. It was used to predict the complicated stresses that repeated tremors would produce; in the course of simplifying the problem, it was programmed to do some subtracting where it should have been adding. As a result, the pipe systems may have been built three to six times weaker than new models suggest they should be.

How serious is this lapse? No one can be sure. Some experts believe the current models are too conservative. Some senators complain that in closing down plants that have operated for years without accident, the commission acted precipitately.

But the commission took the only responsible course. In the unlikely event of an earthquake near one of the plants, and the rupture of a significant number of pipes, a reactor could lose its normal and emergency supplies of coolant. That would produce the "worst case" accident that has always been the major fear — a meltdown of the nuclear core, the escape of large amounts of radioactivity and injury or death to a large number of people.

Why was the design not challenged sooner? The nuclear industry is the most closely regulated business in the United States but its technology is so complex that experts find it difficult to check each other's calculations and assumptions. Neither the utilities that bought these plants nor the nuclear commission in licensing them challenged the accuracy of the models used to design the pipes.

The silver lining in this nuclear cloud is that the industry behaved responsibly. Its own engineers tracked down the problem. And they reported it promptly to the proper authorities.

* * *

This is not the first time that the industry has belatedly found serious errors in its computer models. There is cause to worry how many other errors remain undetected. The nuclear commission needs to conduct a thorough search for other unexamined computer models. It also needs to strengthen the procedures for challenging such models. The reputation of an important energy source as well as public safety are at stake.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Buzz Saw and Canal Treaties

Congressional opponents of the Panama Canal treaties, having failed to prevent ratification of the treaties themselves a year ago, are now trying to sabotage the agreements by blocking the implementing legislation. If they succeed, the losers will be U.S. employees in Panama and, ultimately, the United States itself.

Under terms of the treaties, Panama will assume control over canal operation by the year 2000. Meanwhile, control will be exercised by a bilateral commission dominated by the United States.

Legislation needed to implement the treaties was sent to Capitol Hill in January. Unlike the treaties, it requires approval by both House and Senate.

The implementing legislation — having to do with creation of the bilateral commission, relocation of certain U.S. military facilities, and job and pension rights of U.S. employees of the old Canal Zone — is running into a buzz saw of opposition.

To some degree, the House is merely exercising its appropriate oversight role. There is concern, for example, over the rising costs of the transition due to inflation. There is also the question of whether canal tolls should be tapped to pay interest to the Treasury on the basic U.S. investment in the canal.

Mostly, however, what's involved is pure obstructionism from Republicans and Democrats who opposed the treaties and would now like to make the pacts unworkable. Unfortunately, more than political fun and games is at stake.

In the end, the implementing bill will probably pass. The administation is properly concerned, though, that too much delay could trigger a dangerous, wholly unnecessary political explosion in Panama, which has more than its share of anti-U.S. troublemakers who are just as anxious to sabotage the treaties as are the obstructionists in Congress.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

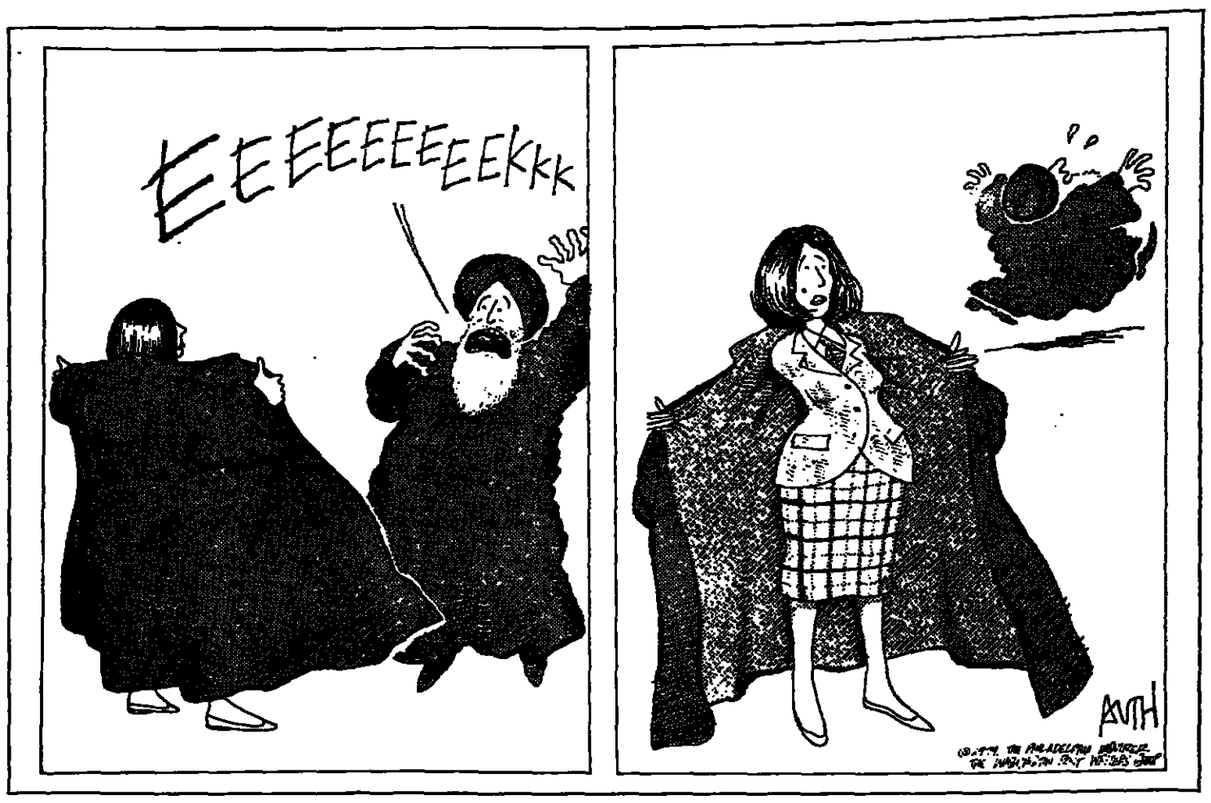
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 17, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The idea that Port Arthur can fall or is in the least danger of being captured by the Japanese is laughed to scorn here. Gen. Kouropatkin, Russian Commander-in-chief, has telegraphed instructions that Port Arthur be held with the present garrison. Gen. Kouropatkin plans to supply 500,000 more men to defend the city. Meanwhile, the British press is taken to task here, with one Russian newspaper declaring that "The English papers are backed by financial houses who count on vast sums to be made by the fall of Russian bonds and the rise of Japanese issues."

Fifty Years Ago
March 17, 1929

NEW YORK — Judge George W. Olvany has resigned the position of leader of Tammany Hall, which he had held for four years. As this is a mayoralty year, the reaction has been extraordinary. The chances of "Jimmy" Walker are thought to be considerably impaired. Alfred E. Smith, Tammany's strongest man, has been mentioned to succeed Olvany, but he is reported to not want the job. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the newly elected governor of New York, and formerly associated with Tammany under Smith's support, has declined to comment on any aspect of the affair.



Finns Vote With Eye on Foreign Policy

By Joe Brady

HELSINKI — The people of Finland go to the polls this weekend to elect 200 representatives to the National Assembly, the Eduskunta. The People's Representatives, as they are called here, sit for a four-year term and when the roll call of elected members is made there are likely to be representatives of at least 10 parties in the chamber of Helsinki. But the country's four biggest parties, the Social Democrats, the Conservatives, the Center party and the People Democrats, who include Communists, have in recent elections been steadily increasing their combined share of the vote. This time they are expecte to fill more than 80 percent of the seats.

What makes these elections different from recent ones is the expected revival of support for the Conservatives. There are two apparent though inconclusive explanations. One is a general discontent felt in the advanced Scandinavian societies at the burden of personal direct taxation and what is seen as the bureaucratic centralization of public administration. The second factor behind the Conservative risorgimento may be discontent towards the overall dynamic of foreign policy that was implied in a recent opinion poll. The poll revealed that a lot of people here felt that Finnish foreign policy had become too acquiescent to the peripheral interests of the Soviet Union.

Canonized

The 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has, indeed, been canonized by all the major political parties as the guarantee of a nationhood that has all the essentials of independence. The Conservative Party, under its leader, Harri Holkeri, accepts and approves the treaty though it places less rhetorical emphasis on the desirability of expanding political and commercial relations with the big neighbor in the East than do any of the other three big parties.

Whether or not the Conservatives, who have not been in a coalition government since the mid-1960s, will now be acceptable partners in a workable multiparty government may depend on the attitude of the Center Party. The Center, like its fraternal parties elsewhere in Scandinavia, in non-Socialist but has formed an axis with the Social Democrats in recent cabinets. The Center expresses the ambivalence of Finnish politics with conviction, stating that either the Conservatives or the Communists might be acceptable partners in goverment, together or separately. But neither the Communists not the Social Democrats would accept the Conservatives, judging from present attitudes.

In Finnish politics, the "buts" multiply understandably, perhaps, in a society that is still politically sectarian but whose socioeconomic development has not been fragmented. This is a nation that has enjoyed a continuity of social and material progress that puts it in the world's 20 most prosperous nations.

Pressures

A current "but" is the recognition by the political left that the chief political problem of the 1980s will arise from pressures to accommodate their ideologies to conventional bourgeois aspirations. The nation continues to urbanize. Income differences are being leveled and while the Communists here are now promulgating a historic compromise with the moderate middle class; the Liberal Party is competing as the voice of that class in the current campaign.

President Urho Kekkonen has said that his experience of Finnish fratricide in 1918 induced him long ago to work for the integration of leftist and rightist forces in this small nation. The declamatory fringes of both left and right still indulge their fears of reciprocal diabolism but the mainline Communists, the Center, the Social Democrats and the Conservatives know that their respective shares of the vote will range approximately from 18 to 24 percent. As far as those four parties are concerned, the first will be the first among almost-equals after these elections. Recent fears published in the Soviet press that Conservative participation in a Finnish government might harm Finnish-Soviet relations were perhaps no more than one commentator's printed support for the center-left governmental habit of the last dozen or so years. This report was an ideological telegram received here with equanimity.

Status Quo

Within Finland's borders there is no reason to doubt that its international alignment will remain as it is whether or not the Conservatives hold a ministerial post or even after President Kekkonen leaves the helm.

Arguably, foreign policy in affluent, urbanized societies are generated and sustained by foreign policy appointees whose actions are dictated by information not available to the average citizen for whom the real issues at the polling booths concern jobs and wages and amenities. Few electorates in Europe are made as conscious of the exigencies of international relations as are the Finns.

President Kekkonen has just spoken to an U.S. news agency of his concern that the status quo in northern Europe is in danger of being destabilized. The Center Party, the President's former political kinsmen, adopted his anxiety and is able to say conveniently that a vote for it is a vote for Finland's international security.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Footnote to History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is naturally pleased with the outcome of President Carter's admission to the Middle East, and is now pressing its diplomatic momentum abroad and its political advantage at home.

Things change fast in this town. A couple of weeks ago, President Carter's Mideast policy seemed to be on the verge of disaster. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt wouldn't even come here to discuss it, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel was arguing his case with the press at Blair House and with the key members of Congress on Capitol Hill more effectively than the president himself.

At this point, as I understand it, there was a bit of a tussle among the president's principal advisers in the White House about what should be done. The president suggested that he should go to Cairo and Jerusalem for a last effort at compromise.

One has to be careful about what happened then, for there is no way of getting at the precise facts. But there is reason for believing that two men on the White House staff — Hamilton Jordan, the president's principal personal and political advisor, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the chairman of the National Security Council, urged him to take the risk.

Brzezinski argued for a "policy of drama and confrontation." If the president was going to fail, Brzezinski suggested, then the president must fail "dramatically" and at least bring the issue to the forefront of world opinion, so that everybody could understand.

The president's policy was decent and reasonable. Brzezinski insisted, but it was formal and intellectual — it lacked the historical drama that could be understood at home and abroad.

It was not good enough to follow the "policy of acquiesence" with Begin and Sadat, Brzezinski argued — to give them what they wanted — it was essential to confront both Sadat and Begin with the possibility of a "dramatic failure" — to make them face the consequences of their national political prejudices. And also, Brzezinski suggested, to demonstrate that the United States was willing to deal with the military threat to Saudi Arabia by sending an aircraft carrier 150 miles off the coast of Yemen, whose planes could in a single stroke destroy the Soviet air power sent to Southern Yemen.

President Carter has followed this advice from Jordan and Brzezinski to intervene personally in the Middle East, and to send U.S. power to Yemen on the somewhat dubious theory that they can fly these planes and use these tanks. But at least Carter has made clear to Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia that he is putting U.S. military power behind what he hopes will be a new triangular security arrangement in the Middle East.

In the short run, Carter has to be careful that Saudi Arabia doesn't sabotage the fragile triangular arrangement among Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo by withdrawing from Sadat more financial support than the Congress of the United States will give him.

Also, there is a serious danger that the ambiguity in the treaty language about the future of the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip may turn into a fundamental misunderstanding — or even into a critical disagreement — that could still wreck the whole Camp David compromise.

The ambiguity of the treaty language on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is still highly dangerous. For as Sadat sees it, it promises self-administration, or autonomy for the Palestinians, even self-determination, which could lead to an independent Palestinian state, even with the right to invite Soviet military arms into that area on the Israeli border. And this, above all else, is what Israel regards as a threat to its national life.

Problem

So there is still a fundamental problem to be resolved. Until a few weeks ago, Carter's diplomacy was very much like the old British diplomacy — optimistic, vaguely confused, tolerant and fair, always seeking confidence, faith, consideration and compromise.

In the last few weeks, however, when these amiable principles seemed to be failing, Carter has switched and rescued himself for a time by what Brzezinski calls the policy of "drama and confrontation" — a kind of heroic or warrior diplomacy that challenges his political adversaries at home and abroad.

The question now is whether Carter will feel that the policy of drama or as the French call it, of the cinema, is the way to go. For a while, he seemed to agree with his faithful and cautious secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, that a false step was more dangerous than no step at all.

Bold

But now, after the success of his latest Middle East adventure, Carter seems to be agreeing with Brzezinski and the hawkish members of Congress that caution in foreign policy declines into timidity, and that the hope for the future lies in being bold in the use of political and military power.

Brzezinski has gone now to Saudi Arabia to try to persuade the leaders of that fantastic family-controlled kingdom that there is a middle way between U.S. principles and U.S. power, and that they ought to give Carter, Sadat and Begin a chance. Much will depend on the success of this mission by the man who has persuaded Carter that the policy of drama and confrontation is the hope of the future.

Letters

On-Off Responses

Anthony Lewis's attempt to defend President Carter's foreign policy (IHT, March 6) has only one merit: its demand that the critics of the administration to be more explicit about alternative policies.

This is rather easier than Mr. Lewis suggests, simply because it is pure folly for anyone to imagine that the United States can be a peacemaker without also being a policeman and indeed a soldier.

Yes, the Marines, the B-52s and the Navy may have to intervene directly to defend U.S. interests; and NATO, too, will have to pull its weight but what is really needed is not so much instant involvement in combat as the immediate display of willingness to use force wherever it is needed.

It is impossible to conduct an effective foreign policy by "on-off" postures on human rights, multiple summits and exhortation alone.

LIONEL BLOCH.
London.

Kabul and Marxism

Thomas W. Lippman is correct in asserting (IHT, Feb. 24) that the new Afghan government refuses to admit that it is Marxist *now*. But that has not always been the case since the Taraki regime seized power last year.

In a booklet, kindly provided for me by the Afghan Embassy here in Moscow, titled "A Short Information About the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" printed by the Government Printing Press in Kabul in 1978, Mr. Taraki is described as an "experienced Marxist" on Page 1. On Page 4-5, the PDPA is said to have worked at "spreading the influence of Marxism-Leninism and the idea of revolutionary struggle of the masses to every nook and corner of the country" prior to the April, 1978, coup. On page 9, the PDPA between 1965-78 is said to have "widely propagated Marxism-Leninism." And on Page 11, "Comrade Hafizullah Amin" (now foreign minister) is decribed as having "successfully propagated Marxism-Leninism among various levels of the armed forces" prior to the coup.

It appears this booklet is for Soviet and East European consumption only and came into my hands by mistake. During a visit to Kabul last November, Mr. Amin told me it was now "out-of-date" and had been rewritten.

ROBIN KNIGHT.
Bureau Chief.
U.S. News & World Report.
Moscow.

Spring Tonic

If the Potter play reviewed by the always discerning John Walker (IHT, Feb. 16) should move to the United States, it will go down better in the spring. "Brimstone and treacle" translates to "sulfur and molasses" there.

AL HIX.
London.

Bermuda Keeps Its Blessings

By George F. Will

PEMBROKE PARISH, Bermuda — In the 1960s, an unsung hero translated the Bible into Wensleydale, an English dialect found in a cheesemaking valley in Yorkshire. If I knew how to say "Bravo!" in Wensleydale, I would, because the translation was a blow struck for little platoons everywhere.

Bermuda is an admirable platoon. 570 miles off Cape Hatteras, Britain's old colony is logically a sovereign state — economically self-sufficient, and geographically not part of anything else — and in the 1980s it will probably become independent. Logic aside, which is where logic generally is, Bermuda is ambling toward independence not because of any grivance but because of the mild pride of mild people who have many grounds for pride.

Sparkles

The 57,000 Bermudans live on about 20 square miles of land set in an aquamarine sea that is uncluttered by sediments from rivers. No one here is ever more than a mile from that sea. Per capita income is better than that of the United States, double that of Britain. Bermudans have all the attributes of civilization, except neon signs and an income tax.

Mark Twain, a frequent visitor, called Bermuda "the tidiest place in the world." It sparkles as though, at night, elves swarm over it, polishing the pastel bungalows with toothbrushes. Bermuda, which has been the beneficiary of countless shipwrecks, almost certainly could be the inspiration for Shakespeare's most magical play, "The Tempest," a drama about shipwrecked people.

This cluster of islands, which nature playfully shaped like a fishhook, never was connected with any landmass. Every form of life on it is descended from something carried by waves or winds. Early visitors called it "Island of Devils" because of strange squeals which came from wild pigs, the descendants of pigs that had swum ashore from a shipwreck. Bermuda has been continuously inhabited by humans since 1609, when a ship was wrecked en route to the less charming shores of Virginia.

Some old Bermuda fortunes were built by "privateers," which is the name some Bermudans prefer for the pirates whose descendants became haberdashers and pillars of the community. Which is to say, the origin of some of Bermuda's old families is somewhat like the origin of some of Britain's oldest families. Here is Emerson's impudent description:

"Twenty thousand thieves landed at Hastings (1066). These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates. They. . . took everything they could carry, they burned, harried, violated, tortured, and killed. . . Such however is the illusion of antiquity and wealth, that decent and dignified men now existing boast their descent from these filthy thieves. . ."

Bermuda always has been tangled in U.S. history. It is said that 100 kegs of gunpowder from the Bermuda arsenal wound up in the U.S. guns pointed at the British when they evacuated Boston in 1776. The burning of Washington in 1814 may have been planned here.

And Bermuda blockade runners almost certainly extended the life of the Confederacy. Terry Tucker, a local historian, notes that "the only international salute ever tendered the Confederate flag" was fired in Bermuda, a 21-gun salute to the rebel frigate Florida.

Blessings

The fact that the United States did not seize Bermuda in 1777, as Lafayette recommended, or later, was due more to the weakness of the U.S. Navy than to the strength of U.S. principles against forcible expansion. But it is just as well the navy was weak, considering what Americans have made of such playgrounds at Atlantic City.

Bermudans have a long history of preserving their blessings. By 1620, they had the New World's first "endangered species" legislation, to protect turtles. And they had an enchanting law against "the unjust killing of swine" — whatever the standards of justice are in such matters.

By strictly limiting immigration and the growth of tourism, Bermuda is showing how to preserve fragile social values. And unlike the Caribbean islands to the south and the United States to the west, Bermuda is a closely balanced (60 percent black, 40 percent white) multiracial society, and a successful one. It will be an exemplary member of the New World's family of sovereign nations.

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Obituaries

Alexandre Parodi, Set Up Free-French Government

PARIS, March 16 (NYT) — Alexandre Parodi, 77, Charles de Gaulle's chief clandestine representative in German-occupied France who ran this nation for a few days after its liberation in 1944, died at his home here yesterday. The cause of his death was not revealed.

The Paris-born Mr. Parodi, a ranking civil servant in the Labor Ministry here before World War II, joined the secret directorate of a nascent French resistance movement in July, 1942, under the pseudonym of Quartus, in charge of matters pertaining to justice and the press. After the successive arrests in 1943 of the directorate's leaders, Jean Moulin and Emile Bollaert, the then Algiers-based Free French named Mr. Parodi as its leader.

He was given the rank of a Cabinet minister, the new code name of Cerat and the function of de Gaulle's viceroy on the spot. More specifically, it was Mr. Parodi's task to set up an embryonic administration for the nation that would be capable of taking over openly once the Germans were driven out.

On Aug. 22, 1944, three days after an anti-German uprising here, the Free French representative presided over the first provisional government meeting here at the prime minister's office in the Matignon mansion. That was three days before de Gaulle made his entry into the capital to take over.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parodi, a reserved, unflappable man with a cold stare, set up a reasonably efficient network of cadres, prefects, heads of provinces and temporary holders of the major ministerial jobs. That administration in effect preempted tentative Allied plans for a temporary joint military administration which de Gaulle opposed, on the grounds that it would infringe on French sovereignty.

Mr. Parodi became de Gaulle's labor minister, presiding over the introduction of France's present compulsory national-health and welfare system.

Mr. Parodi's diplomatic career opened with his assignment as chief French delegate in the Allied negotiations with Italy in 1946. That same year, he was named France's chief representative on the UN Security Council, later representing France as an observer during the Bikini Atoll nuclear test blast.

In 1949, Mr. Parodi became the top official of the French Foreign Ministry with the title of secretary-general, a position he held for seven years. He was named as representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1956 and as ambassador to Morocco in 1957.

Alexandre Parodi

In 1960, he was appointed to head the French civil service, a largely honorific post with the title of vice president of the state council. The president of that body is the president of the republic. In that job, which he kept for 10 years, he succeeded the Nobel Prize-winning jurist Rene Cassin.

As of 1964, Mr. Parodi also sat with the International Court in The Hague. He retired in 1971. Mr. Parodi held the grand cross of the French Legion of Honor.

—ANDREAS FREUND

Sahara Opponents Appear Set to Escalate

By James M. Markham

MADRID, March 16 (NYT) — A sharpening of the war in the Western Sahara appears to be imminent following a declaration by King Hassan II of Morocco that he was forming a national defense council to shape policy in a situation that he said was becoming "difficult and on the threshold of becoming intolerable."

At the same time, prospects for a compromise in the war have been dimmed further with the formation of a new government in Algeria that has pledged to continue firm support for the Polisario guerrilla organization, which has been fighting for more than three years to attain independence for what was formerly Spanish Sahara. The desert zone, which is rich in phosphates, was jointly annexed by Morocco and Mauritania in late 1975 from Spain.

A Western diplomat in Algiers said of the new government of President Bendjedid Chadli: "These people are going to be as hard as ever. They're on the ascendant."

King Hassan, who has increasingly felt betrayed by the United States and France on the Sahara issue and who has committed himself to the retention of Morocco's share of the area, is starting to rally internal support for his position.

The Algerian-armed guerrillas have attacked Morocco's 26,000 overextended troops with growing boldness. On Jan. 28, Polisario forces attacked Tantan in southern Morocco and reportedly killed 100 soldiers and civilians. Moroccan military authorities said that royal forces pursued the Polisario column of 100 Land Rovers deep into the desert and killed 200 of a force of 1,200.

Since a coup in Mauritania last July, Morocco's position in the Sahara has severely weakened. The new Mauritanian government of President Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek has opened negotiations with Algiers and the Polisario, and has obliged the 6,000 Moroccan troops in Mauritania to withdraw from around the capital, Nouakchott.

The weak Mauritanian Army has also ignored a significant guerrilla infiltration into the southern zone of the territory. King Hassan, according to sources in Rabat, has become concerned that the guerrillas might proclaim their "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic" in that part of the region.

Beirut Strike Marks Jumblat Assassination

BEIRUT, March 16 (UPI) — A general strike today closed shops throughout the predominantly Moslem western sector of Beirut as Lebanese leftists and Palestinians marked the second anniversary of the assassination of the Lebanese Socialist Kamal Jumblat.

It was not clear what different policies Morocco's defense council might adopt, but as in the past, the king wants to be certain that his nation's disparate parties and opposition groups are with him before taking the initiative.

The annexation of the Sahara in 1975 greatly increased the king's popularity. But mounting defense expenditures for Morocco's 89,000-man military have strained the budget.

Morocco's parliament has taken an even harder line on the Western Sahara issue than the king by insisting that the army apply its "right of hot pursuit" to follow the guerrillas into Algerian territory. Such tactics, many fear, could lead to a clash between Algeria and Morocco.

Chad Rivals Sign Accord In Nigeria to End Strife

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 16 (UPI) — Rival leaders of the Chad Republic and neighboring countries have signed an accord aimed at ending civil strife in Chad, peace-conference officials said today.

President Felix Malloum and his main opponent, Premier Hissene Habre, were among those who signed the agreement in the northern Nigerian city of Kano late yesterday, the officials said. It is to go into effect next Friday.

Chad, a former French colony, which became independent in 1960, has been wracked by intermittent civil war since 1966. The strife is mainly between Arab elements of the northern area and Christian blacks, who inhabit the south.

Other signatories of the pact were Goukouni Quaddie, leader of Chad's National Liberation Front (Frolinat), army commander Abubalar Abdurahaman and the heads of delegations of Nigeria, Libya, Cameroon, the Sudan and Niger.

The agreement was made after six days of negotiations among Chad's faction leaders and the neighboring states. The talks were sponsored by the Nigerian government.

The officials said the accord calls for:

- A general cease-fire in Chad and the establishment of a neutral peacekeeping force to be provided by Nigeria. In addition, an independent monitoring commission under the chairmanship of a Nigerian will be set up. It will be composed of delegates from the countries attending the Kano conference and representatives of the Chad factions.
- Establishment of a transitional "government of national union," which will prepare a program leading to the installation of a freely elected government. It will be composed of all factions and its leader will be selected by them.
- Demilitarization of the capital city of N'Djamena, scene of much of the recent fighting.
- A general amnesty for political prisoners and hostages and release of prisoners of war. The pardon will extend to persons in exile.
- Dissolution of all political organizations and gradual integration of military factions into the national army.

France has maintained a strong influence in the former colony, and last year French troops and planes intervened to oppose the Libyan-backed rebels from the north. In recent months the fighting intensified, and Nigeria and Chad's other neighbors decided to seek an "African solution" to the conflict.

Cathedral Looted In Southern Italy

AVERSA, Italy, March 16 (AP) — Thieves raided the cathedral in this southern Italian town and escaped with artistic ornaments, objects and jewels of great value, police reported today.

The theft last night in St. Paul Cathedral at Aversa, north of Naples, was the latest of a series of art thefts from Italian churches, museums and galleries.

Direct Train Links Canton, Hong Kong

HONG KONG, March 16 (Reuters) — The first direct train from China to Hong Kong in 30 years arrived today from Canton on a test run.

The 110-mile journey took just under three hours. Normally, passengers have to change trains at the border town of Lowu and then undergo lengthy customs procedures.

China last year allowed a Hong Kong company to run a regular Hovercraft service to Canton and also opened a direct air service between the British colony and the city.

DC-10 Forced to Land

TOKYO, March 16 (UPI) — An engine fire forced a Trans International Airlines DC-10 charter to make an emergency landing today at Naha Airport in Okinawa; all 318 passengers and 14 crewmen were unharmed, authorities said.

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Jean Monnet, 90, Father of European Economic Community, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

of Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Recalling his introduction to the free-booting Canadian West, Mr. Monnet said he was impressed by the frontier pragmatism of the people.

As a salesman, young Monnet cajoled the Hudson's Bay Company into placing his father's brandy on the Canadian market. He also successfully purveyed the beverage in the United States, Britain and Egypt, making business and banking friends wherever he went.

Kidney Disorder

A kidney disorder kept him out of the French Army in World War I, but he was attached to the Commerce Ministry, which sent him to London as a liaison man. There Mr. Monnet put his excellent relations with the Hudson's Bay Co. to account by obtaining from it an advance of 100 million francs for his government. The money was spent through the company for French war purchases in Canada.

Meantime, Mr. Monnet worked with various inter-Allied committees that obtained foodstuffs, arms and shipping. His deftness and polish in developing these agencies brought him to the attention of Premier Georges Clemenceau, who named the indefatigable former brandy salesman to France's Supreme Economic Council. It was another instance of the fabled Monnet luck.

"To accomplish things," he once remarked, "you have to be lucky, but to be lucky you have to work hard, because if you don't work hard, you won't see your luck when it comes."

The luck in this instance took him from the Supreme Economic Council to the League of Nations and then to international banking. With the league he helped in the reconstruction of Austria and won an international reputation for his financial shrewdness.

He resigned his league post in 1923 in order to deal with the family brandy business, which he reorganized. He then joined Blair & Co., the American investment bankers, and took a leading role in refinancing Poland and Romania.

In 1933, he traveled to China as investment adviser to a League of Nations financial mission. On his advice the China Development Corp. was set up, loans for which Mr. Monnet subsequently floated in Europe and the United States through Monnet, Murnane & Co. The company specialized in business reorganizations between 1935 and 1943.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Monnet was called on to organize joint French-British production and rearmament. He was barely begun on the task when France began to fall. To shore up his country, he proposed a French-British union, which was endorsed by Churchill. It was one of Mr. Monnet's few beaux gestes, but it endeared him nonetheless to Churchill, who countersigned his passport and sent him to Washington as a member of the British Supply Council.

There, with access to the highest levels of the U.S. government, he became a close friend of Roosevelt, helped to divert to Britain the war supplies earmarked for France, conceived the idea of lend-lease and coined Roosevelt's phrase: "We must be the great arsenal of democracy."

In 1943 Mr. Monnet went to Algiers for the United States and British Munitions Assignment Board. He had letters from Harry Hopkins, a close friend and Roosevelt's adviser, to Eisenhower (who became a close friend) and to Robert Murphy, the general's political aide. At first Mr. Monnet had the ill judgment to back Gen. Henri-Honore Giraud as the Free French leader over de Gaulle, but he shifted quickly when Gen. Giraud was effectively eased out of the picture.

Bold Proposal

De Gaulle evidently did not hold Mr. Monnet's wrong guess against him, for the general later named him to the National Economic Council, charged with planning the modernization of French industry. But even while toiling on what was called the Monnet Plan and barking about the "sallitude" of French politicians, his mind, now fixed in a supranational mold, was busy with a bold and detailed proposal for Western European integration that came to the surface in 1950 as the Schuman Plan, and later as the Common Market.

"The idea was all so simple," Mr. Monnet said in retrospect. "After the war France had to rebuild. Italy was in a miserable condition. All the Benelux countries were defeated and the future was far from clear, so European union was a natural feeling."

Actually, Mr. Monnet had recognized that coal and steel production in Western Europe was one of the keys to successful rebuilding of French industry, and the problem was how to free that production from tariff and other national restrictions.

A start in this direction had been made by Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — the Benelux countries — when they formed a customs union. Building on this, Mr. Monnet and his associates carried on long and intricate negotiations that resulted in the European Coal and Steel Community. In addition to France and the Benelux countries, it included a renascent West Germany and Italy.

"The people of Europe want this change," he said at the time. "This new community is a revolution in Europe, perhaps the greatest Europe has known. We are embarked on the liberation of Europe from its past."

Having breached almost single-handedly the economic walls of the six nations, Mr. Monnet became the first president of the High Authority of the Coal and Steel Community, with headquarters in Luxembourg. He was 64 at the time, but with an apostle's fervor he worked 12 hours a day, drank sparingly of a good Calon Seegur 1934 and ate lightly. He even cut down on Havana cigars.

By 1957 (Mr. Monnet left the High Authority in 1955) he had persuaded the six nations of the Coal and Steel Community to agree to lower trade barriers among themselves so that goods and people could move freely across their borders. The agreement was embodied in the Treaty of Rome in that year. Its aim was complete integration of the nations' economies.

Britain had rejected a chance to join the Coal and Steel Community and, initially, was cool to the Common Market. "We crushed Napoleon and his idea of European unity, and we can do the same again," the British said. But when the Market became a runaway success, Britain sought membership, which de Gaulle took exquisite pleasure in vetoing.

Mr. Monnet was not despairing, however, and he had his moment of exquisite pleasure on Oct. 28, 1971, when he sat in the gallery of the House of Commons in London to watch the final parliamentary vote of 356-244 that brought Britain into the Common Market. He was described then as "a symbol of history." Britain's formal entry took place in January, 1973.

Mr. Monnet's wife, Silvia de Bondini, was an accomplished painter. He met her at a dinner party in 1928 when she was the wife of an Italian Fascist diplomat.

She soon left her husband, but she found it impossible to get an Italian divorce. Mr. Monnet, who had been a lively bachelor, acted with characteristic directness by taking her to Moscow for a quick divorce and a wedding.

They were an exceptionally devoted couple. Although he might snap at subordinates and be impatient with colleagues whom he considered slow-witted, he often talked out his ideas with Mrs. Monnet as she painted.

Mr. Monnet received many honors. Among them were the Prix Charlemagne of Aachen, West Germany, the Freedom Award of Freedom House, the Family of Man Award of the Protestant Council of New York and the Robert Schuman Prize. He also held honorary doctorates from Columbia, the University of Glasgow, Princeton, Cambridge and Oxford. In 1976, the Heads of the nine Common markets governments named him Citizen of Europe.

—ALDEN WHITMAN

Diminished CENTO to Act On Turkey Bid to Disband

ANKARA, March 16 (AP) — The secretary-general of the Central Treaty Organization announced today that he was taking steps to dissolve the alliance at the request of the Turkish government.

CENTO is a defense pact among Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain. The United States is an associate member. Earlier this week, Iran and Pakistan declared their intentions to withdraw from the organization.

Kamran Gurun, a Turkish career diplomat, said that he soon will issue invitations to the member countries for a meeting of the nations' foreign ministers to discuss and act on the request.

In a Cabinet session yesterday, the Turkish government decided that the alliance had effectively come to an end, since Pakistan and Iran have said they are withdrawing.

"If these two countries consider the pact no longer useful," Mr. Gurun said, "it also has no meaning left for Turkey."

He said that Turkey's umbrella against agression was already insured by its membership in NATO.

Mr. Gurun said that Turkey's dissolution request was different from Pakistan's notification of withdrawal, and was undertaken according to the provisions of the treaty.

He said that if the member countries supported the Turkish request, the alliance could be terminated before the treaty's expiration date in April, 1980.

Iran has announced its plans to withdraw from the alliance, but no official notification has been received, Mr. Gurun said.

The treaty was established as the Baghdad Pact between Iraq and Turkey in 1955 as part of the policy of John Foster Dulles, the late U.S. secretary of state, to promote anti-Soviet alliances. It was subsequently expanded to include Iran, Pakistan and Britain, and was renamed CENTO after Iraq's withdrawal in 1959.

Pakistan has been dissatisfied with the alliance since 1965, when CENTO extended it no aid in its war with India over Kashmir.

Peru Sends Soldiers Against Mine Strikes

LIMA, March 16 (AP) — The government sent troops today to the Toquepala and Cuajone copper mines in the southern Andes to try to break up strikes by about 3,500 miners seeking higher wages.

The miners have been told that they will be fired unless they end their strikes.

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30	x	20.000 DM	=	600.000 DM
303	x	10.000 DM	=	3.030.000 DM
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Hiring Americans Abroad: 'Too Damned Expensive' for U.S. Firms

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — The United States treats its citizens living abroad less favorably than do seven other selected nations, according to a recent study. In the end, the study says, that is extremely costly to U.S. corporations.

The 260-page report, "The Expatriate Employee," was assembled by Consultex S.A. and Business International, Geneva-based international research firms. It is being distributed to the Carter administration and to congressmen in a campaign to expand the rights of U.S. citizens living overseas. It is also being sold to corporations — for $850 a copy — as a primer in the costs of hiring foreign-based citizens from various nations. (The report is titled unfortunately; the word "expatriate" better refers to one who lives in a foreign country and who has renounced allegiance to his native country.)

"The conclusion is: Don't hire an American overseas," said Andrew Sundberg, the report's author and a founder of Consultex and of American Citizens Abroad, the latest group fighting for rights of U.S. citizens who are foreign-based.

"The American abroad is too damned expensive," Sundberg said. "The United States doesn't pay one single penny for the education of American children overseas. There are obligations — and no benefits."

ACA, founded four years ago in Geneva, has been instrumental in pushing legislation through Congress for the benefit of overseas U.S. citizens. It recently submitted to the White House a list of 50 specific areas in which U.S. laws discriminate against Americans living abroad. ACA is pushing for a special presidential commission to study the situation of foreign-based U.S. citizens.

The study appears to be the first nongovernmental attempt to set in multinational context the plight faced by these citizens. It examines the laws that govern them and compares their situations with those of foreign-based citizens of France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It examines the rights, benefits and obligations they accrue when they move abroad, particularly their tax obligations.

'There are obligations — and no benefits.'

U.S. corporations, alone among those of the nations studied, objected to their government's policies on its foreign-based citizens. Many firms apparently indicated that they would continue their policy of repatriating Americans, replacing them with other nationals, particularly Britons and Canadians. The study gives no figures on that trend, however.

Of the nations studied, the United States is the only one that taxes citizens who live and work overseas. In general, U.S. corporations have footed the extra tax bill of U.S. citizens who live abroad through tax-equalization programs.

Because of U.S. income taxes, according to the study, a single American living in a country with no local income tax would have to earn $170,000 to net $100,000. An expatriate from another of the countries studied would not be liable to home-country income taxes, and therefore would net all of a $100,000 salary. To net $150,000, the American would have to earn $270,000 because of the U.S. tax burden.

U.S. companies often extend cost-of-living, housing and education allowances to Americans working overseas to compensate for added costs. In calculating how expensive an U.S. employee (compared with other nationals) is to a U.S. company overseas, the study cites several examples of Americans working overseas.

An overseas U.S. employee with a $150,000 salary, for example, might receive $60,000 a year in cost-of-living and other allowances. Of his $210,000 gross, he would be liable, under the 1978 U.S. tax code, for $112,000 in taxes.

The study assumes that the corporation will reimburse the employee for the total tax, and notes that the reimbursement will be counted as taxable income. If the corporation then reimburses the employee for the subsequent extra tax, that compensation will also be taxed by the U.S. government. In the end, that employee would cost the corporation $434,510 for one year of work.

The report assumes that the corporation will pick up the entire tax burden of the overseas employee but that it will not extend cost-of-living allowances to any other nationals.

Most corporations do not pay the entire extra tax burden, however. And the comparative tables do not take into account the subtleties of other nations' tax laws, which sometimes tax its foreign-based citizens on a portion of their income while they are abroad.

The report concludes: "U.S. expatriates simply cannot compete on an equal footing" in overseas markets.

According to the report, the U.S. fails to treat its citizens well on other issues, including subsidies for primary and secondary education (although under the 1978 tax law, U.S. citizens overseas can take a tax deduction for educating their children). Social Security coverage and the transmission of citizenship to children born overseas. The United States, however, permits overseas residents to vote in national elections.

A total of 970,000 French citizens live abroad, 1.83 percent of the French population. There are 341,000 Swiss overseas, 5.5 percent of Switzerland's population.

Italy, of the countries studied, has the most citizens living abroad, with more than 5 million (nearly 10 percent of its populace). The United Kingdom is second, with 2.5 million Britons, 4.56 percent of the population. The United States is third, with 1.79 million, including nonmilitary governmental employees and dependents — but that is only .83 percent of the U.S. population.

Of the governments studied, the French and the Swiss hold their expatriate communities in highest regard. The report says that foreign-based French citizens are protected by the constitution of the Fifth Republic. They are represented in the government by six overseas senators elected by an electoral college chosen by foreign-based citizens.

Employees of French companies overseas continue to receive social benefits, including health care and unemployment compensation. If they work for non-French companies, they can still benefit from these systems by making payments.

The French government subsidizes the education of French children overseas. In 1976, it spent $100 million on overseas teacher salaries

'The question is: Why are we doing this? Nobody knows.'

and on the operation of more than 400 overseas French schools, thereby obviating French companies' having to make large outlays to help overseas employees educate their children. The French can vote in national elections from abroad. With special exceptions, foreign-based citizens do not pay French income tax.

Switzerland is also benevolent in the treatment of its foreign-based citizens, who are seen as promoting Swiss trade. According to the report, overseas Swiss are considered a "fifth Switzerland," a reference to the nation's linguistic groups, German, French, Italian, Romansh.

Although foreign-based citizens are not represented in the Swiss legislature, the Commission of Overseas Swiss is regularly consulted by the government. Several government officials sit on the commission.

Swiss foreign-based citizens are exempt from military service and from most tax obligations. Additionally, the government supports the Solidarity Fund for Swiss Abroad, an insurance policy against possible losses from expropriation and political upheaval.

In general, all the countries except the United States minimize tax and military obligations for foreign-based citizens, while insuring most citizenship rights and some benefits.

The report notes that many of the countries — including Switzerland, Germany and Britain — discriminate against women in the right to transmit citizenship to children while abroad. The United States and France do not.

According to Sundberg, the U.S. "dumps" on its overseas nationals. "The United States takes the attitude that the numbers of Americans abroad is irrelevant to whether the United States sells abroad. Only Americans have to compete with a handicap. The question is: Why are we doing this? Nobody knows."

The report has been sold to about 60 corporations. Sundberg hopes that it will educate congressmen on what he considers an unfair situation. "No longer," he says, "will they be able to say they don't know."

Tests Find TV a Boob Tube: Medium Is a Mental Massage

By Barry Siegel

LOS ANGELES — One day in November, 1969, sociologist Herbert Krugman seated his secretary in front of a television set and taped a tiny electrode to the back of her head.

A fine wire ran from the electrode through a wall, where it was connected to a Grass Model 7 Polygraph, a Honeywell 7600 tape system and a CAT 400B computer. Perhaps now, Krugman thought, he would begin to find out what really happens to people when they watch television.

He had for some years been calling television a medium that usually requires little from a viewer. But he also knew that television was enormously popular, and that it seemed to influence people in almost immeasurable ways. Why? What does television do to people? His first experiment's findings surprised him.

His secretary had been leafing through a magazine when the television set was turned on. As soon as she looked up, her brain waves slowed significantly. Within 30 seconds, she was in what scientists call a predominantly alpha state — one occurring when someone is relaxed, passive, unfocused and not paying attention to anything.

Scientists say that a person can slip into such a state when he is daydreaming, staring into a fireplace, driving along a country road, or starting to fall asleep. No one is ever entirely in an alpha state. A person's brain is always full of different types of waves — beta, alpha, theta and delta, from fastest to slowest — with one type dominating.

Scientists also say that you cannot remain in an alpha state if you are paying visual attention to something, are noticing something outside yourself or are actively thinking.

Krugman was particularly intrigued to find that his secretary's brain-wave response to three television commercial scenarios was basically the same, even though she said that she liked one, disliked another and was bored by the third. Her brain, he concluded, was responding not to the content, but to the experience of watching television.

New Approach

Thus began what has become, in the last few years, the newest and most unusual approach to the frustrating task of figuring out just what effect television really has.

The medium's effects have been studied at great length, particularly in the last decade, but the findings usually have been labeled tentative or inconclusive. Evidence can be marshaled to support any viewpoint, scientists cannot agree and no one says anything without qualifying it.

Moreover, most studies have focused on the effect of specific programs on such behavior as violence, voting patterns and consumer buying habits. Only recently have researchers started asking questions about the effects of watching any television, regardless of content.

Researching and measuring viewer brain waves, one part of the new inquiry, became practical only recently with the availability of amplifiers and computers, which build up, decipher and sort out brain-wave patterns.

The attractions of such research are obvious. Might there be physiological evidence for what social critics and frequent viewers have been saying all along? Critics often maintain that television turns people into zombies. When questioned, people sometimes say that they watch television without really knowing or caring what is on. Some say that they feel hypnotized or "like a vegetable."

Television often is compared to drugs or alcohol as a way to blot out the real world and retreat into a nonthinking, worry-free state. Some people say that they use television as a way to fall asleep.

It is frequently noted that educated people watch television even though they are scornful of its content; in fact, they will often choose standard entertainment over a cultural program. Surveys suggest that more people watch television to relax than to derive information or to be entertained. The majority of viewers say that they make a decision to watch television, not a specific program.

'Fireplace'

After conducting a brain-wave experiment that confirmed Krugman's findings, television researcher Peter Crown, a physiological psychologist and documentary filmmaker, said that he began to think "that television, in addition to being a source of information and entertainment, had taken on the role of the 'electronic fireplace' of our time.

"Just as gazing into a campfire can be absorbing and hypnotic, so can gazing at the television screen. It doesn't matter what's on. It only matters that there is something emitting changing patterns of light to capture the attention. Perhaps this is the reason that many people see terrible shows night after night. They simply needed to watch something, no matter how good or bad."

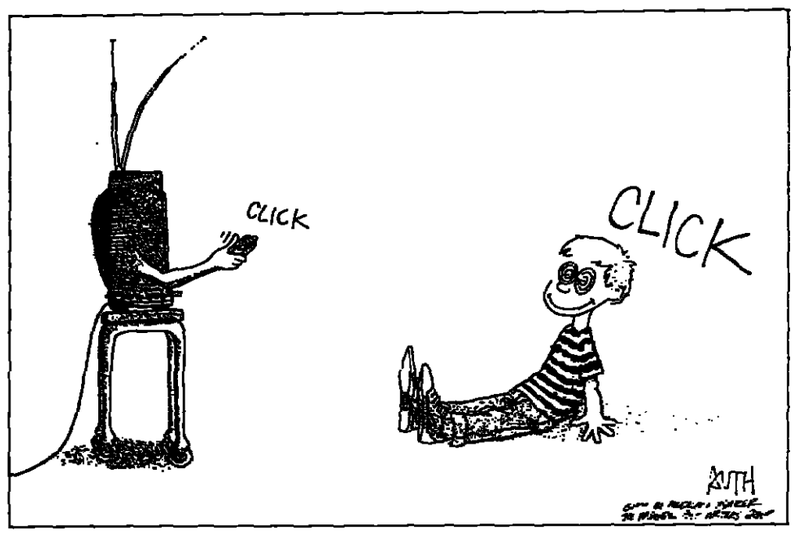
Corporations, commercial networks and advertising agencies have made their own uses of of brain-wave studies. In fact, they are the ones who are funding much of the current research — more for practical advertising and marketing purposes, of course, than out of academic curiosity.

The Simmons Market Research Bureau is conducting a brain-wave study for five national magazines — TV Guide, Readers Digest, Time, Newsweek and Family Circle — that are interested in the relative effects of print and television.

Krugman's experiments have been financed by General Electric, for whom he is the manager of corporate public opinion research. (He has also taught at Yale, Princeton and Columbia, has been an Air Force and State Department consultant and is a past president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.)

Although Krugman is probably the most respected researcher of his type in the nonacademic world, his first experiment was criticized by academics because it tested only one person watching three commercials.

He acknowledges the test's primitive nature, but he and Dr. Sidney Weinstein, the physiological psychologist who carried it out, said that they have since conducted the same experiment many times with other subjects, using commercials and regular programming, and have come up with the same results.



Others conducting similar tests support their findings. Dr. Thomas Mulholland, chief of psychophysiology at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Boston, says that he was "frankly surprised" at the preponderance of alpha waves in 40 children he tested while they watched television.

Dr. Valentine Appel, executive vice president of the Simmons research bureau, says that his results support Krugman. So do Crown's experiments at Hampshire College in Massachusetts.

Network Reserach

The three commercial networks have "social research" departments. When questioned about brain-wave research and alpha waves, the department heads expressed interest, but conceded that they have scant knowledge. "It's certainly possible," said NBC's Ron Milavsky, "I know personally that concentrating on the TV screen puts me to sleep."

A highly knowledgeable source disclosed that two of the three networks have, on experimental bases, used brain-wave measurements as a way to forecast which proposed programs and performers will get the best audience responses.

That was confirmed by a network official, but it is a subject that seems to make some people uneasy. Questioned, an advertising executive and a network official started defending themselves against accusations of mind control and unethical behavior, although the issues had never been raised during the interviews.

Last summer, Crown measured the brain waves of 20 subjects as they watched a half hour of "That's Hollywood." At first he was confused: The viewers did not show a significant increase in alpha waves. In fact, in 13 cases the amount of alpha waves decreased sharply about two-thirds through the program.

He reviewed the tape. The show involved mostly standard Western shoot-outs, but for four minutes, starting at the 20-minute mark, it featured Jane Russell, Marilyn Monroe and Gene Tierney; Crown's subjects had understandably snapped out of their alpha states and paid sharp attention to those four minutes.

"Content influences your mental state," Crown said, "and so does the physical act of watching TV. It's a combination."

But some scientists think that the television viewer tends eventually to lapse into a predominantly alpha state no matter what is on. They say that his mind usually will grow accustomed to the visual stimuli and virtually shut down unless the stimuli keep changing.

At a recent University of Southern California conference, where professors and television executives debated how television should be studied, Richard Wald — the former head of NBC News and now senior vice president at ABC — raised an intriguing set of questions:

"TV harps on a very few themes," said Wald. "Only those eternal verities — lust, violence, sins and virtues — cut across all lines and make broad waves. We live in a society where this is rained down on us all the time. What is this doing to us? How are my children different from me? Where is all this data headed to? What is the larger point? How finally is television changing the character of modern man?"

The queries got lost in the shuffle of conference talk, and soon former CBS President Bob Wood — standing out as something of a curmudgeon — raised a different question.

"I don't think we should study TV at all," he said. "It's been studied to death. We should instead study the audience. It doesn't want lofty, intellectual stuff, doesn't care about quality programming. Why?"

So the discussion shifted to talk of the audience's "junk-food mentality" and of poor ratings for documentaries and public television. It was just as well. The fact is that no one can begin to answer Wald's questions, at least not with hard evidence. But a few television researchers think they may be able to answer Wood's.

They would tell Wood that the very nature of television forces, or at least invites, reduced concentration. That is what the TV set is for, they would say. Programs that require high concentration may just not be suited to television.

"I hesitate to make a value judgment about this," Peter Crown concludes. "It should, instead, be the beginning of consciousness raising. When a viewer starts watching the 7 p.m. news and he suddenly finds himself watching the Tonight Show without knowing what happened, I hope he might now have some consciousness about his own behavior. He will begin to understand why. He will begin to understand what happened."

Los Angeles Times

Britain's Troops in Ulster Trudge Toward a Decade

By William Borders

BELFAST (NYT) — Nearly a decade after British troops began patrolling the streets of this troubled province, their mission shows few signs of ending.

The number of killings and bombings in the sectarian guerrilla war is down significantly from the level of a couple of years ago, and government officials here are beginning to speak hopefully of turning the corner on violence.

But the resistance of the Irish Republicans who want the "Brits out" is still tough and tenacious, and people who just wish that the killing would stop are now worried about what a young Belfast lawyer called "a lowering of our sights."

"I'm afraid that we have come to the point where we regard all this as normal," he said, gesturing toward the tangles of barbed wire and army fortifications that surround the center of the city.

Everyone who enters central Belfast is checked for bombs or guns, "but you get so that you don't notice," a woman shopper said as she offered her purse for inspection on the way into a bookstore. Similarly, no one but newcomers seems to pay much attention to the soldiers, dressed in camouflage battle fatigues, who patrol the streets with automatic rifles or rumble around menacingly in brown armored trucks.

The tension is still there, though, on both sides, and sometimes it spills out, as it did late one night last month when a 20-year-old British soldier on guard duty in one of Belfast's most hazardous neighborhoods apparently went berserk and began firing indiscriminately, wounding a fellow trooper and killing another before a soldier shot and killed him.

And it does go on — one day a car bomb, then perhaps a couple of days of peace, followed by an ambush that kills a soldier or the discovery of a terrorist explosives cache or an attack on one of the army helicopters that clatter overhead day and night, watching.

The hostility between the province's Protestant majority and Catholic minority is ancient, and it brought British troops into action here again in mid-1969, following particularly bloody clashes.

After rising to a maximum of 21,000 in 1972, the British troop strength in Northern Ireland is down to 13,000. More and more, the army is trying to yield its role to the police. But whenever the situation gets serious, the soldiers become conspicuous again.

The current focus of the Republican campaign is the question of how prisoners are treated. For years the police, most of whom are Protestant, have been accused of torturing the Catholic activists during interrogations.

In the last week, those charges have gotten some important support, in a controversy that ranged into the House of Commons in London. Dr. Robert Irwin, a police surgeon in Belfast, said that he had examined 150 prisoners whom he believes had been "physically ill-treated" during police questioning in the Castlereagh detention center in Belfast.

"I have seen reptured ear drums," the doctor said in a television interview that immediately set off howls of protest both here and in London. "I have seen injuries both to the wrist and little joints in the fingers, which have been caused by squeezing the hand or by twisting the fingers." In addition, the government has now released the report of a judicial commission set up last year to investigate Amnesty International's charges that prisoners were being tortured.

In considerably milder language, the report comes to some of the same conclusions, finding injuries that "were not self-inflicted and were sustained during the period of detention at a police office." Among a number of recommendations, the committee called for the installation of closed-circuit TV cameras in the interrogation rooms, and guaranteed access to lawyers for prisoners.

In a tumultuous session of Parliament, Roy Mason, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, fielded one hostile question after another on the subject, and promised a detailed response to the report in the spring.

The political status of prisoners is also at issue. The Republicans have attracted a good bit of attention with a protest demonstration at Maze Prison near Belfast, which houses most of the 2,000 persons in jail for crimes related to terrorism.

Demanding to be treated as political prisoners and not as common criminals, several hundred have for months refused to wash, use toilets, wear any clothes or leave their cells for anything except mass and visits from relatives. Mr. Mason has said: "They are murderers and bombers and such. They do not deserve special status in jail, and they will not get it."

But the Republicans point out that they are tried in special courts without juries, which they regard as an acknowledgement that their offenses are not routine.

Meanwhile, on the streets of the heavily Catholic and Republican Falls Road area of West Belfast, there are no police patrols in evidence, and when the soldiers pass through, it is in their armored trucks, with gun barrels protruding, seldom on foot. The militant provisional wing of the IRA says it is the civil authority here.

"We must take care of our own neighborhoods ourselves," said Tom Hartley, 31, a rebel who recently spent time in prison on a charge of being a member of the IRA. It is a charge he vigorously denies, but in a protest march that he led through Belfast the other day in support of the prisoners' strike, the 1,500 marchers chanted "IRA" when they passed the well-fortified police station.

When the march ended at a police barricade near the center of the city, dozens of boys pelted the police and soldiers with bottles and stones.

China's Party Paper Pounces on Mao's Great Leap Forward

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT) — When the Chinese Communist Party decreed in December that it would henceforth shift the focus of its work from political struggle to economic development, many Chinese must have welcomed the news. But there are apparently still some political scores to be settled before this happy goal can be achieved — the most important being with the Great Helmsman himself, Mao.

A front-page article in the party newspaper, the People's Daily, recently sounded the strongest and most far-reaching attack on Mao to date. It asserted that the root of all China's political and economic troubles in recent years lay not with the radical so-called "Gang of Four," or with former Defense Minister Lin Piao or even with the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, but rather in the disastrous Great Leap Forward of 1958-1959.

It was then, the article contended, in the era when Mao began the commune movement and purged Marshal Peng Dehuai (Peng Teh-huai) for criticizing his excesses, that the party became embroiled in political squabbles and "an erroneous left tendency" began.

The article did not mention Mao by name. His detractors are still not prepared to go that far. But every Chinese knows that it was Mao who in 1959 toppled Defense Minister Peng, one of China's great military heroes.

The author of the article was Lu Dingyi, the onetime head of the party's propaganda department, who was himself ousted in the Cultural Revolution. Lu reappeared in January, one of the last victims of those years to be rehabilitated.

In his article, he argued that, while the 1959 action had originally been intended to correct the errors of the Great Leap Forward, "it turned into a meeting to oppose the correct views of comrade Peng Dehuai, and the tendency became increasingly left. This erroneous left tendency later developed into a line, and was only corrected after the Gang of Four was smashed in October, 1976," a month after Mao's death.

Trip in Question

Lu's attack might be personal revenge for his years in political purgatory, but it may serve other purposes. Until now, Peking's leaders have had to use an awkward semantic ruse to explain why Mao's radical associates, including his widow, Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching), should be criticized for being leftists. The formula was that they were "leftist in form but rightist in essence."

A fundamental precept in China has been that erring on the left is only an excess of zeal, while making a rightist mistake betrays capitalist tendencies and is therefore much more serious. This has meant, as another article in the People's Daily pointed out recently, that many Chinese remained afraid of applying the pragmatic growth-oriented policies of China's current leaders.

Now Lu has proclaimed that Mao and his followers were leftists after all, and the worse for it. The damage they caused by "disproportionate development" continued, he wrote, "and to this day we have to go on recognizing it and overcoming it."

Did Lu intend to include Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng), the Communist Party chairman and premier, in this group? Hua was appointed personally by Mao and must bear this cross. Some analysts here are already beginning to wonder whether Hua will make his scheduled trip this spring to France, West Germany and Britain.

Despite China's border war with Vietnam, life for most Chinese has gone on as usual. So, apparently, has the practice of "taking the back door," the Chinese way of using personal connections to wheedle more food, better housing or scarce consumer items out of the inefficient bureaucracy. Now, however, there is a new factor in this game: the hundreds of U.S., European and Japanese businessmen who have flocked to China in the last year looking for deals.

Most contracts are signed after straight hard bargaining over endless cups of tea, but some Chinese are beginning to ask for other considerations. A representative of a U.S. aircraft manufacturer who has made several sales trips to China reported being asked by an official of a Chinese trade corporation to bring in a bottle of a well-known brandy on his next visit.

The head of a European firm, who flew his own plane to Peking, brought in color television sets and chocolates, which rival executives spotted as the presents were being carried through a Peking hotel.

New Arrest Law

A lawyer in Hong Kong who was helping to negotiate for a small factory operation in Canton received a more unusual request. "We hear you can buy movie-cassette tapes of 'Deep Throat' in Hong Kong. Could you get us one?" He did, and the deal was signed.

As the first concrete step toward its promised creation of a new legal system, Peking recently adopted a set of revised regulations for arrest and detention. The new rules, which replace a largely ignored 1954 law, are designed to prevent the kind of arbitrary arrests, prolonged detentions, beatings and political persecution that have occurred in the last two decades.

In the view of Jerome Cohen of the Harvard Law School, a specialist in Chinese law, the new law is "a significant step, since it shows the government's awareness that this is a matter of great public concern." He added that it remained to be seen whether the regime could get the police to put the new regulations into effect.

Under the new law, the police may still detain a person before he is formally arrested, but he must be interrogated within 24 hours. After 10 days, he or his family may demand that the prosecutor either issue an arrest warrant or release him.

Moreover, the police must obtain the arrest warrant from the prosecutor's office, theoretically a separate agency, and the new law specifies that only the police, not some group like the Red Guards, may make an arrest. To make it easier for the police to comply with the law and thereby build more respect for it, they now have seven days, instead of only one, after detaining a person, to decide whether there is sufficient evidence to formally arrest him.

There is still no limit on how long an arrested person can be held without trial. And the police are not required to have a warrant to search a person or his house.

Around the Galleries

The Fierce Images of Guttuso

London

Renato Guttuso. Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London W1, to March 24.

Painter of haunting, violent still lifes, and homages to his artist heroes — Goya, Giorgione, Courbet, Leonardo, Zurbaran, Cranach — Guttuso's recent works make no compromise with quiet good taste. These are fierce, powerful images, and none the worse for that.

* * *

Edward Gorey. Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox St., London W1, to March 23.

French studies at Yale and an uninterrupted attendance at the New York City Ballet from 1956 on are two major influences on Chicago-born Gorey. These extraordinary drawings compose his narrative volumes, nine of which have just been published here to coincide with his first London show.

* * *

Ardizzone. Dzierzynski, Fantoni, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish St., London W1, to March 24.

Three disparate figurative artists excellently complement one another. Edward Ardizzone shows intimist watercolors and drawings, while Andre Dzierzynski and Peter Fantoni paint landscapes abstracted from the many places in which each has traveled.

* * *

Rodriguez Hidalgo. Chande Galleries, 5/6 Cork St., London W1, to March 27.

Hidalgo brings all the ardor of his Andalusian blood, and the same kind of bravura and cunning to his painting as he used in his youth in his profession of matador. Working in Chinese lacquer on fineweave canvas, he creates turbulent and fiery paintings which typify the essential Spain.

* * *

The Nursery Wall, Langton Gallery, 3 Langton St., London SW10, to March 28.

Subtitled "An anthology of children's illustrators 1850/1978," the show comprises more than 60 drawings and watercolors. Among famous names and books incuded are Edmund Dulac, "Sinbad the Sailor"; Kate Greenaway, "Birthday Book for Children" and "The Language of Flowers"; Arthur Rackham, "Norse Legend"; Mervyn Peake, "Grimm's Household Tales," and Robin Jacques, "A Book of Giants."

* * *

Robert Wraith, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb St., London SW1, to March 29.

Wraith, still in his mid-20s, divides his working time between London and Florence, where he acts as a fresco assistant to Pietro Annigoni. Portraits, landscapes and still lifes — the stocks-in-trade of the traditional classic painter — are his themes, and show him to be a diligent pupil fast developing a mastery of his own.

* * *

Marit Aschan, Roy Miles Fine Paintings, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1, to March 30.

For long a painter in oils, since the mid-1960s Maris Aschan has been working almost exclusively in enamels and metals, the better to portray the movements of sky and sea, and the ever-changing patterns of natural growth. Her first show in England for eight years, the recent work has a magisterial strength and certainty, and a wealth of subtle colors and textures.

* * *

Paintings from the Davies Collection, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W1, to March 30.

Paris exhibit features Voltaire.

Gwendoline and Margaret Davies were two sisters who willed their collections of French painting to the National Museum of Wales. Under the auspices of the Welsh Arts Council, 34 of the finest pictures are in this loan show. They include a superb Renoir of 1878, "La Parisienne," six Millets, six Daumiers, three of the best of Monet's small "Nympheas," three of his Venetian pieces, and his "Rouen Cathedral — symphonie en gris et rose" of 1894.

* * *

Fans From the East, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7, to April 15.

Organized jointly by the museum and the Birmingham City Art Gallery in conjunction with the international Fan Circle, this show, with emphasis on the artistic aspects of fan painting and the use of the fan motif in other forms, is in five parts — Japan, China, European Chinoiserie, India to the Philippines, and, in some respects the most interesting section of all, the art of Katy Talati, a contemporary painter educated in the Chinese tradition.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Voltaire. Bibliotheque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to April 22.

Voltaire (1694-1778) is the French writer most abundantly represented by documents, manuscripts and letters at the Bibliotheque Nationale and the exhibition includes more than 700 items, including many on loan from other public or private collections. Born Francois-Marie Arouet, Voltaire adopted his pseudonym at the age of 24 after a stay of nearly one year in the Bastille. His life was never sedate, and though he was a valetudinarian much of the time (subsisting when circumstances permitted on a peculiar diet of cocoa, coffee and buns), he was an extraordinarily prolific writer and pamphleteer. He has remained in the public imagination as the toothless, sharp featured patriarch in retirement at Ferney (now Ferney-Voltaire, near Geneva) and his monuments show him mainly in this aspect, so it is refreshing to find portraits of him at other ages. Voltaire's main merit, aside from his crystalline prose, is that he was all his life a vigorous and brilliant opponent of intolerance and bigotry. His own sharp pen got him into hot water with the powerful during most of his life and his police file (No. 141 here), which describes him as "tall and dry with the appearance of a satyr" adds that he is "*un aigle pour l'esprit et un fort mauvais sujet pour les sentiments*" — that is, a genius of wit and a troublemaker when it comes to convictions. A slightly barbaric homage sent his brain to rest at the Comedie Francaise, his heart at the Bibliotheque Nationale and the rest of him — after the Revolution — in the Pantheon.

Leafing through the catalog reveals how impossible Voltaire has remained to embalm in any of the platitudes with which convention attempts to neutralize the great minds and original tempers of the past. Voltaire remains an impossible, ingratiating wasp and every page has some trait of petulance or wit that brings him back to life for us. It also brings back to life instances of the grotesque and stupid cruelty of his century which have, however, been infinitely surpassed in more recent times.

* * *

Zao Wou-ki. Bibliotheque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to March 22.

Zao Wou-ki arrived in France in 1949 at the age of 28 and promptly began to absorb the aesthetic lesson of some 20th-century artists (Klee among others) whom he had not had the opportunity to discover in the course of his art studies in China. The current exhibition is devoted to the artist's gift of his graphic work to the Bibliotheque and, though presented rather stuffily in a room which is not really appropriate for exhibitions, it allows one to follow his evolution over the last 30 years, from the attractive, sensitive and moderately representational works of the beginning to the present manner of abstraction which nature is never very far away.

* * *

Francis Hirth, Galerie Erval, 16 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 19.

Francis Hirth, 35, is showing here a sequence of drawings of exceptional interest and promise. His manner is nonrepresentational (mainly) yet suggestive of an original space arising out of an assemblage of crisp little lines. Here we have a hint of a lunar crater, there of a cloud, perhaps. In fact it is neither, being a fantasy world of authentic urgency expressed in a visual language of beauty and quality.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Giacomo Balla, 33 Works From 1901-1949. San Marco, 61 Via del Babuino, Rome, through March.

The master of Futurism and one of the most painterly painters of Italy is seen here in several of his periods. In the early "divisionist" style there are great oils full of vigor, a large portrait of his mother and of a madwoman standing in a sunlit doorway, the most remarkable. Then we skip the height of the Futurist period and are shown only the declining years of it, when the old drive was missing and the large thrusting abstract shapes were not moving and were somewhat contrived.

In the last years of his long life, Balla became entirely figurative again, still very able and quick, even though verging sometimes on the sentimental, as in "Seasons," showing four girls in a glow of red, as if they were on the cover of a chocolate box. But a searching self-portrait of 1928 and a particularly disarming one of 1947 are intense and touching.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

The Art Market

Historians' Categories for Painters: Not Always What They Seem

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 16 (IHT) — Old masters in what is recognized by art historians as the uppermost range have virtually vanished from the auction market. They have left the floor to the middle and lower ranges — allowing auction houses to fulfill a role that museums should but cannot play. By focusing on paintings not in the limelight they remind us how limited the labeling of art history can be, how arbitrary its recognition or denial of aesthetic achievement.

Last Monday at a Drouot sale conducted by auctioneer Marc Ferri, a small group of paintings could not have been better selected to demonstrate the arbitrariness of categorization into clear-cut schools.

Among the first lots was a drawing in pen and wash representing a battle fought at Chiari, Italy, on Sept. 1, 1701. The highly detailed composition teeming with horsemen in a hilly landscape is not unknown to specialists. A painter and engraver called Jan van Huchtenburg engraved it and the drawing is either the preliminary sketch for the print or one made later for an intended picture. Despite its innumerable tiny figures it has that balance, orderly composition and sense of perspective for which his more famous contemporary Van der Meulen is known. Nor is this an accident. Van Huchtenburg, whom art books refer to as a master of the "Dutch school," was born in Haarlem in 1647 and died in Amsterdam in 1733. Nevertheless, like Van der Meulen, he spent much of his time outside the Low Countries. He came to Paris around 1667 and studied there in the company of Van der Meulen. He traveled to Italy, was engaged by Prince Eugene of Savoy to paint his victories, and later moved to the German Palatinate.

In his drawing sold Monday for 10,800 francs — a stiffish price — the Dutch element is, not surprisingly, hard to pin down. The feel is more French than anything. At that time, Van Huchtenburg painted like a French artist. He deserves to be called a master of the Louis XIV Paris school, as does Van der Meulen, even though that heretical-sounding phrase is not to be found in traditional categorization.

Story Is Repeated

The story repeated itself with interesting variants a century later. Jan Frans van Dael (1764-1840), known for his countless vases with flowers, was born in Antwerp and his work reflects the Flemish love for extreme precision in handling vegetals and the northern penchant for a realistic touch, such as the toad resting by the vase in the picture sold Monday. But to call Van Dael a Flemish artist without further qualification is misleading. In 1786, Van Dael, then 22, settled in Paris. That year he embarked on decorative painting in the chateaus at Chantilly, Saint-Cloud and Bellevue, presumably harmonizing his style with the French character of the decoration. By 1793 he was awarded a lodging — in the formerly royal Louvre.

That this admirable man could adjust is demonstrated by his sailing through diverse regimes. He successively worked for Napoleon I, Josephine and Louis XVIII, and finally got the Legion d'Honneur from Charles X. In his still life dated 1807, sold Monday for 28,070 francs, he demonstrates a concern for symmetry and clarity that is pre-eminently Gallic, as was his palette with light blue, light red, and very little brown — in short, much lighter than the one his Flemish contemporaries would favor.

The story continued with artists such as Florent Willems (1823-1905), an academic artist represented Monday by a genre painting sold for 31,920 francs. Willems, born in Liege, studied in the Malines Academy, but in 1844 he was already firmly established in Paris, where he spent the rest of his life. His study of a woman standing in a drawing room with her back to an open door undoubtedly owes something to his northern origin — considerable care has been taken with the embroidered hangings and a tapestry in the background, as well as in the handling of the ruffled taffeta of the woman's dress. But the attempt at creating a majestic effect conveyed by the posture, the touch of classicism in the Louis XVI-style park visible through the door, the handling of the face, are all very French.

Sentencing by consignment to art history silence has claimed other victims. Who remembers Desire Lesy (1806-1859)? He is equally difficult to classify although geographically his case is simple: born in Bruges, died in Ghent, never straying from Flanders. Monday a landscape of his showed an artist cultivating a composition marked by the impact of 17th-century Dutch painting, interested in light effects suggestive of Claude Lorrain, and clearly aware of the French romantic school with its handling of dim trees in chiaroscuro. Partly because the paint surface of the sky showed signs of wear but partly because his name means little today, this very fine landscape was knocked down at a ludicrous 5,800 francs.

But no calamity can hit as hard as the lack of a signature. This was demonstrated by a work labeled "17th-century French school." This head and shoulders portrait of a nun recalls Philippe de Champaigne's "Les Dames de Port Royal" with its gray and black costume. The smiling, youthful face differs however from Champaigne's austere manner. It is a masterly psychological study, very well painted. Alas, a religious costume is a handicap as commercial conventions stand today. Moreover, an inscription at the top of the painting reads Marguerite de Grignan, but no member of the Grignan family carrying that Christian name is recorded. Anonymous, unidentified and considered "severe," the excellent portrait was knocked down at 5,220 francs — barely more than its first-class period giltwood frame is worth.

Thus not only do we seldom question the oversimplified categorization but in addition we accept its sweeping decrees regarding aesthetic values. Lack of fame is a death sentence for an artist or for unsigned work. This, at any rate, appears to be the message at the auction.

Wine

Sulfur Dioxide Content of Bottle a Day May Be Danger to Health

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 16 (IHT) — In the last 20 years oenology has broken through to a detailed knowledge of wine making. But has it really improved the making of wine or has this new science opened a Pandora's box of practices it no longer controls?

One of the most ancient of these has been studied, measured, dosed and legislated to allow limits that approach legalized poisoning of the public. According to Henri Messerschmitt, editor and publisher of the Encyclopedie Permanente d'Agriculture Biologique, the norms established by the World Health Organization place the limits of adult daily absorption of sulfurous anhydride (sulfur dioxide, or SO_2) at 35 milligrams.

Leaving aside the sulfur dioxide urbanites breathe in with their polluted air, what is one to make of French national limits of 225 milligrams a liter for red wine and 300 for white wine? Other countries' limits are about the same and Common Market rules, which will not be in effect for at least another year, run only about 50 milligrams lower than current French regulations.

Vitamin Destroyer

At this rate, even a moderate drinker of wine (say half a liter a day) is exposed to up to three or four times the daily maximum dose. If your consumption is a bottle a day, you may be taking in 5 to 6.5 times as much as WHO estimates your system can cope with.

Sulfurous anhydride destroys vitamin B-1 (thiamine), which is necessary to digestion. Too much sulfur dioxide is known to cause lesions of the stomach, intestines, liver and even the brain.

In massive doses it is immediately fatal, as hundreds of dead in volcanic eruptions in Java prove. They were not hit by boulders thrown up by the volcano or buried in volcanic ash but asphyxiated by noxious gas, the result of superheated sulfur in contact with oxygen in the air — SO_2.

Sulfurous anhydride serves as a bactericidal, stabilizing and clarifying agent in wine. Yet it is perfectly possible to make good wine without a trace of SO_2. It suffices to keep all bottling equipment scrupulously clean so that no bacteria enter the wine in the first place.

The use of sulfur dioxide in wine goes back a long way — at least to Roman times, as far as written records go. A comforting thought, until you think of certain other Roman customs.

Wealthy families could afford the latest in tableware, made of pure lead. Saturnism, or lead poisoning, is known to have been a contributing cause to the degeneracy of the Roman patrician class and the decline of the empire. Let's not carry the comparison too far, but we can perhaps admit that, for all our science, we may not be much brighter than the Romans.

Is there any way to avoid wines with amounts of sulfur dioxide in excess of WHO standards? Yes, if you learn to recognize the sharp, almost painful sensation in your upper nose when you sniff in deeply over a glass of wine containing too much volatile SO_2. As you swallow a mouthful it will go down the back of your throat with a burning sensation that you will feel again when it reaches your stomach.

In its combined form, sulfur dioxide leaves a smell called mercaptan by oenologists and *crotte de poule* by winegrowing peasants. As the peasant formula indicates, it smells exactly like a none-too-clean chicken coop, and it completely masks any other qualities the wine may have.

If you would like to buy wines without sulfur dioxide or containing very low amounts of it, try *vins biologiques* (organic wines). At least one shop in Paris specializes in nothing else: Vignes et Vergers, 7 Boulevard Victor, Paris 15. Tel: 532.35.85.

Jackie, ah, Stopped Here

GLADWYNE, Pa. (AP) — The Philadelphia area is rife with places that claim historical significance because "George Washington Slept Here." But the newest "historical" attraction now is at Ray Utz's gasoline station. Customers and local residents have been stopping by just to look at a plaque — a 3-by-5-inch framed sign commemorating Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' recent visit to the station's public restroom.

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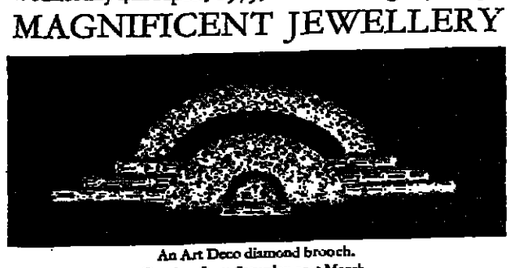

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				— A—A—A —							
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10		6.3	7	44	33¼	33	33⅛—	¼
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.6	7	240	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
32⅞	16⅛	AM Intl	.28		1.4	7	383	20⅛	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
14⅜	8½	APL	1		10.		44	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		128	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		4.1	5	115	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
46	29	AbbtLb	1		3.2	13	461	31⅜	30¾	31½+	½
23⅜	13⅛	AcmeC	1.20		6.7	5	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	17	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
13	10⅜	AdaEx	1.28e		12.		49	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMi	.20e		4.4	6	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
45¾	34⅜	AetnaLf	2.70		6.1	5	x1120	44⅜	43⅝	44 +	⅜
26¾	17⅜	Ahmans	1		4.6	4	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
4	2	Aileen					30	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.2	9	295	27½	27	27 +	⅛
26¾	15¾	AirbFrt	1		4.9	10	18	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
18¾	17⅛	Akzona	.80		6.5	7	27	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
9½	7⅛	AlaP dpf.87			10.		22	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
113	97½	AlaP pf	11		11.		z1350	100½	100	100½+	½
102	84½	AlaP pf	9.44		11.		z150	85½	85½	85½	
87½	76	AlaP pf	8.16		11.		z280	77¼	77	77 +	⅜
87	73	AlaP pf	8.28		11.		z150	75	75	75 —	½
18	14⅛	Alaska	1.40		9.3	7	3	15	15	15	
22¼	12⅛	Alaskin	.66		3.5	13	388	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅜
40	17½	Albany	1		2.5	11	345	39¾	38	39⅝+	1⅝
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.7	10	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
46¾	26¾	Albertsn	1.20		3.0	8	17	40¼	40	40¼+	¼
38½	23¾	AlcanA	2		5.2	5	377	38½	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40		5.7	5	178	24½	23¾	24½+	⅝
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	23	6¾	6	6¾+	⅛
26	14½	AllaCp	1		4.4	7	26	23⅜	22½	23½—	⅜
15	5⅜	AlleyAir				4	988	10¾	10¾	10¾—	¼
29¼	18	Allis pf	1.87		8.1		10	23¼	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
20¼	13¾	AlfaLd	1.28		7.6	6	27	16⅝	16½	16¾+	⅜
38¾	30	AlliaL pf	3		9.0		1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
23⅜	21	AlliaL prC	2.19		10.		612	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
19	15¼	AllaPw	1.72		10.	8	913	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1		5.6	7	34	17¾	17¼	17¾+	⅛
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50		2.0	13	25	25¼	25	25¼+	⅜
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.2	8	543	32½	32	32¼+	¼
15½	9⅜	AlldMnt	.80		6.8	7	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		4.8		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
28	19¾	AlldStr	1.32		6.2	6	9	22¾	22½	22½	
55⅜	47⅛	AlliCh	4.56		8.2	7	1	55½	55½	55½+	¼
24⅞	19½	Bemis	1.60		5.8	6	19	24¼	24	24¼+	½
43½	33⅜	Bendix	2.56		6.6	6	91	39½	38¾	38⅝—	⅛
26⅜	19⅝	BenfCp	1.80		7.8	5	48	23¾	23	23	
52¼	43	Benef	pf4.50		10.		z200	44	44	44	
115½	87¼	Benef	pf5.50		5.4		z100	102½	102½	102½+	1½
28⅞	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z130	25	25	25	
5⅜	2½	BengtB					8	604	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	BerkeyP					8	68	7	6⅝	7 + ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	9	97	27⅝	27¼	27½—	⅛
27½	19½	BethSt	1.40		6.0	5	315	23¾	23½	23⅝—	⅜
40⅜	29¼	BigThr	.80		2.2	13	296	36¼	35¾	36⅛+	⅜
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80		5.0	8	67	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
26⅜	17⅜	BisFSL	1		4.4	5	42	22¼	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
21¾	15¼	BlackDr	.68		3.3	12	576	20⅜	20¼	20⅜+	¼
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28		4.7	6	17	27¼	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
17⅜	13¼	BlissL	1		6.3	7	42	16	15¾	15¾	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		6.0		63	22¾	22¾	22½	
25⅝	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.3	6	160	25⅜	25	25⅜+	⅜
9¾	4½	Bluebird	.20		2.1	6	317	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜+	⅜
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr					3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
79¾	32⅜	Boein	1.50		2.3	9	1833	65⅝	64½	65⅛+	¼
		Boein	wi				1	43½	43½	43½	
33½	23½	BoiseC	1.50		4.5	7	492	u33⅜	33	33½+	⅛
31⅛	24⅜	Borden	1.72		6.4	6	200	27	26½	27 +	⅛
34⅜	25¾	BorgW	2		7.1	4	84	28¾	27¾	28	
9⅞	2⅞	Borrmn	.05e		.6	5	38	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25⅞	22⅜	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
93¼	82	BosE	pf8.88		11.		z200	84½	84½	84½+	¼
12⅝	10⅜	BosE	pr1.17		11.		27	10¾	d10½	10⅝	
15	13	BosE	pr1.46		11.		11	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
18⅜	9¾	Braniff	.36		3.3	5	374	11⅛	10⅝	11	
33½	20⅜	BraunC	.80		3.0	8	17	26¾	26¼	26¾+	⅛
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.08		4.0	9	72	27¼	26¾	27 +	⅛
40⅜	29⅛	BristM	1.44		4.3	11	1107	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞—	⅜
44½	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.2		33	38½	38	38¼+	¼
22¾	13¾	BritPet	.45e		1.9	10	356	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
18½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		5.7	9	78	u18⅞	17¾	18⅜+	1⅛
21½	18⅜	BkyUG	1.90		9.5	7	20	20¾	20	20 —	⅛
23¾	19¾	BwnShe	.80b		3.9	5	15	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅜
18½	7¼	Brawn	.30		1.7	6	119	17⅝	17½	17½	
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80		7.0	5	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
16	11	BwnFer	.60		4.1	11	188	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
18½	12¾	Brnswk	.80		5.6	6	207	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
34½	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.3		107	29	29	29	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
29	19½	BrushW	1.60		5.4	7	26	28½	28	28⅛+	½
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88		5.0	7	462	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅜
36¼	22	BuffCr	1.80		6.1	7	1	29½	29½	29½—	⅜
10⅝	5⅜	Bulova				7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.4	5	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		6	19½	19½	19½	
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50		2.3	7	261	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	⅜
25⅞	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.2		1	24¼	24¼	24¼—	½
22¾	16¾	BurlInd	1.40		7.9	7	305	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.4	5	664	40⅝	39⅝	40¼+	¾
7¾	6⅜	BrlNo	pf.55		8.1		1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.0		421	41	40½	40¾+	¼
23¾	16	Burndy	.88		3.7	10	25	23½	23¼	23¼+	⅛
11¾	2¼	BrneRL	.20		5.0		291	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2		3.0	11	1094	68	67¼	67¾+	½
16	14	Bullerin	s.80		4.9	7	56	u16⅞	16¼	16¼+	¼
16½	6⅞	Buttes					268	10	9¾	9¾+	⅛
				— C—C—C —							
64¾	45⅜	CBS	2.60		5.7	6	618	46	45⅝	45⅞—	½
11⅝	4¾	CCI				4	316	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20¾	10	CI Rty	.10e		.5		50	19	18¼	18¼	
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.5	8	60	u32⅝	32	32 —	⅜
15½	8	CLC	.24		2.1	20	23	12½	11¾	11¾—	⅝
13⅞	7⅞	CNA Fn				4	367	13½	13½	13½	
18⅜	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		6.2		13	18	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
12⅜	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		9.7		48	11½	11½	11¾—	⅛
55	44⅜	CPC	2.70		5.1	8	69	53½	52½	52½—	⅛
18	14⅛	CP Nat	1.64		11.	12	1	15½	15½	15⅝+	⅛
21⅝	14¾	CTS	.70		4.1	7	81	17	16½	17 +	¼
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.40		3.7	7	52	38⅛	37¼	37½+	⅜
63	14	Caesars				37	1140	58⅛	56⅛	57¼+	1½
17¾	13	Calfint	.40b		2.6	12	72	14	15½	15⅝—	¼
4¾	2⅜	CamerB				5	200	3	3	3	
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a		2.5	17	18	32	31¾	31⅝—	¼
38	31	CamSp	1.76		5.2	9	205	34⅛	33¾	33¾—	½
28⅝	22¾	CampT	1.88		4.5	9	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
24	14⅞	CaPac	1.10e		4.6	5	1052	u24¼	23¾	24	
12¼	9	CanalR	.64		5.9	29	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	¼
21	18⅛	CanNtl n	1a		4.3	6	319	u23⅛	20⅜	22	+2¼
47¾	36¾	CanOils	.20		.5	10	114	38½	37⅝	37⅞—	¾
26½	18¾	CanPcf	1.32b		4.4	8	133	21¾	21	21 —	¼
4⅜	3⅛	CarlingO	.02e		.5	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
25½	19¾	Carlisle	1.60		4.6	6	22	35	34⅜	34⅝—	¼
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40		5.8	4	13	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	
23¾	19⅜	CarPw	1.96		6.9	7	56	22½	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
29⅜	26¼	CarP	pf2.67		10.		3	26¼	26	26½—	⅛
31	23¼	CarTec	1.60		6.2	6	54	26	25⅝	25⅝	⅛
17¾	14¼	CarCo	1		3.8	7	392	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
50⅜	29¼	Carr pf	1.86		3.9		8	47¾	47¾	47¾	
13⅜	10¾	CarrGn	.98e		8.8	7	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1 43⅝	22⅜	CartHw	1.32e		7.5	41	144	17¾	17¼	17½—	⅛
16¾	10⅛	CoteNt	.72		5.5	8	6	13	13	13 +	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Coleco					260	4¼	4	4⅛	
23½	16⅛	ColsPal	1.08		6.2	8	1537	17½	16⅞	17½+	⅜
13½	8¼	CollAik	.72		7.3	6	855	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
19⅜	9½	CollinF	.28		2.1	7	68	13½	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
38	19	ColPen	1.20		5.7	5	288	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
42⅜	30¼	ColInd	2.50		6.6	6	29	38¼	38	38⅛+	⅛
33	23⅜	Colt pf	1.60		5.3		1	30	30	30	
29½	25⅜	ColGas	2.44		9.1	7	335	26⅝	26¼	26¾+	⅛
40½	34¼	ColGs	pf5.62		10.		3	35¾	35¼	35½+	⅛
27½	19¾	ColPict	.40a		1.8	4	364	21¾	21⅜	21⅜+1	
22	19⅝	CenInd	1.96		10.	9	28	16¾	16¼	16¾	
28¼	25	CnIL1	pf2.62		10.		z720	25⅜	25	25¼	
14⅜	12¼	CenIPS	1.28		10.	8	60	12¾	12⅜	12¾+	⅛
26¾	18	CenLae	1.52		6.2	8	49	24⅜	24⅛	24½—	¼
16⅝	14⅜	CenMPw	1.52		10.	7	14	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	⅛
16⅝	11⅜	CenSoy	.76		5.9	7	70	13	12¾	12¾	
27	23	CenTel	1.84		6.8	9	462	u27¼	26¾	26⅞—	½
40¼	17⅜	CentrDat	1		2.5	16	161	39⅜	38⅜	39⅛+	⅜
8¾	6⅜	CentrTel	.54		6.4	7	70	8¾	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
24⅞	15¾	Cri-teed	.90		5.4	5	36	16⅞	16¼	16¾+	⅛
22	16¾	CessAir	.80		4.4	8	38	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
26½	17⅜	Chmpln	1.24		5.3	6	302	23½	23	23⅜+	⅛
26½	17⅜	Chmi	pf1.20		5.2		29	23	23	23	¼
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72		7.4	7	183	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8¼	4	ChariCo	.32		3.7	7	1158	u 8¼	8	8¼+	⅜
2½	1	ChariCo	pf				1908	u 3	3	3 +	⅜
35½	27⅛	ChrINY	2.44		7.8	5	37	31½	31⅛	31⅜+	⅛
9⅝	7¼	ChasFd	.62e		6.7		66	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
37¼	28½	ChasM	2.40		7.5	6	494	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
92½	81¼	ChasM	pfC				24	84	84	84	
14¾	6¾	Chelsea	.60b		5.3	4	7	11⅜	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
45¾	36	ChmNY	3.16		8.2	5	601	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝—	⅛
24½	20¼	ChNY	pf1.87		9.0		6	21	20¾	20¾—	⅛
51¾	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50		4.3	13	33	34¾	34	34¾+	⅜
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08		4.7	11	115	23¼	23	23⅛	
34⅜	24⅞	Chessie	2.32		8.6	8	45	27¼	27	27⅛—	⅛
59	46⅜	ChiBrl	2a		4.0	10	39	50	49	49⅜+	⅜
11⅜	5¼	ChiMiw				21	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
33⅜	9⅜	ChiMiw	pf				5	31	30½	30⅝—	⅜
34⅜	23¼	ChiPneT	2		7.9	7	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	
7⅜	3⅜	ChkFull					4	5¼	4¼	4¼	
12¾	6⅝	ChrisCft					9	5¼	12⅜	12⅜	
9	4¼	Christn	.40e		6.7	4	34	6	5⅝	6	
24¾	14⅜	Chroma	1.10		5.9	5	41	18¾	18¼	18½+	⅛
9¾	6¾	Chroma	pf5		6.9		4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅜	8⅛	Chrysler	.40		4.1		263	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
5¼	3	Chrys	wt				28	4	3⅜	3⅜	
23⅜	19¼	Chrys	pf2.75		13.		45	21	20¾	20¾—	¼
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.44		1.9	11	295	23¾	23⅛	23⅜+	⅛
31¼	24⅛	CinBell	2.32		8.1	5	13	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝+	⅛
23⅜	19⅛	CinGE	1.96		9.6	6	60	20¾	20½	20½	
47½	40⅛	CinG	pf 4		9.9		z40	40½	40½	40½	
107¼	98	CinG	pf 9.28		9.4		z1600	99¾	98½	98½	
37¾	21¼	CinMil	1.10		3.3	7	59	33½	33	33⅛	
29½	18⅜	CitCrp	1.16		5.1	6	1172	23	22¾	22⅝—	⅛
59½	46⅛	CitiesSv	3.20		5.3	8	1527	u61⅛	59⅝	60¼+	1⅜
1½	1	CitzSouRi					30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18¼	12½	Citylnv	1		6.5	4	334	15½	15⅛	15½+	¼
2¾	15-32	Citylnv	wt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29¾	21	Citylnv	pf	2	8.2		56	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	
40½	31½	ClarkE	2		5.4	6	41	37	36⅝	37	
22⅜	15	ClarkOil	.70		3.2	10	443	21⅜	21⅛	21¾—	¼
31⅜	25¼	ClvCli	1.20a		4.8	9	38	30¾	30¼	30¼+	⅛
22¼	16⅜	ClevEl	1.92		11.	8	134	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60		6.0	13	48	10⅜	9⅝	10 +	⅛
15½	9⅜	ClorGa	.68		6.0	7	178	11⅜	11	11⅜+	⅛
14⅜	9¼	CluettPe	.60		5.6	5	227	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
13	10⅜	CluettP	pf 1		9.2		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
16½	7¼	Coachm	.60		7.0	4	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
20½	12⅜	CstStGs	.30		1.5	7	585	20¼	19¾	20¼+	¼
23¾	17¾	CstSG	pf1.83		8.7		43	21¼	20⅝	21 +	⅛
14	12	CstSG	pf1.19		6.0		5	20¼	20	20 +	⅛
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40		6.4	8	114	6¾	6¼	6¼	
47¼	37	CocaCl	1.96		4.8	23	605	41⅛	40⅝	41 —	⅛
1 43¾	22⅜	CldwBk	1.40		3.7	8	6	37¾	37¾	37⅝—	⅛
16¾	10⅛	ColeNt	.72		5.5	8	6	13	13	13 +	⅛
7⅞	2⅛	Coleco					260	4¼	4	4⅛	
23½	16⅛	ColsPal	1.08		6.2	8	1537	17½	16⅞	17½+	⅜
13½	8¼	CollAik	.72		7.3	6	855	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
19⅜	9½	CollinF	.28		2.1	7	68	13½	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
38	19	ColPen	1.20		5.7	5	288	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
42⅜	30¼	ColInd	2.50		6.6	6	29	38¼	38	38⅛+	⅛
33	23⅜	Colt pf	1.60		5.3		1	30	30	30	
29½	25⅜	ColGas	2.44		9.1	7	335	26⅝	26¼	26¾+	⅛
40½	34¼	ColGs	pf5.62		10.		3	35¾	35¼	35½+	⅛
27½	19¾	ColPict	.40a		1.8	4	364	21¾	21⅜	21⅜+1	
22	19⅝	CenInd	1.96		10.	9	28	16¾	16¼	16¾	
28¼	25	CnIL1	pf2.62		10.		z720	25⅜	25	25¼	
14⅜	12¼	CenIPS	1.28		10.	8	60	12¾	12⅜	12¾+	⅛
26¾	18	CenLae	1.52		6.2	8	49	24⅜	24⅛	24½—	¼
16⅝	14⅜	CenMPw	1.52		10.	7	14	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	⅛
16⅝	11⅜	CenSoy	.76		5.9	7	70	13	12¾	12¾	
27	23	CenTel	1.84		6.8	9	462	u27¼	26¾	26⅞—	½
40¼	17⅜	CentrDat	1		2.5	16	161	39⅜	38⅜	39⅛+	⅜
8¾	6⅜	CentrTel	.54		6.4	7	70	8¾	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
24⅞	15¾	Cri-teed	.90		5.4	5	36	16⅞	16¼	16¾+	⅛
22	16¾	CessAir	.80		4.4	8	38	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
26½	17⅜	Chmpln	1.24		5.3	6	302	23½	23	23⅜+	⅛
26½	17⅜	Chmi	pf1.20		5.2		29	23	23	23	¼
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72		7.4	7	183	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8¼	4	ChariCo	.32		3.7	7	1158	u 8¼	8	8¼+	⅜
2½	1	ChariCo	pf				1908	u 3	3	3 +	⅜
35½	27⅛	ChrINY	2.44		7.8	5	37	31½	31⅛	31⅜+	⅛
9⅝	7¼	ChasFd	.62e		6.7		66	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
37¼	28½	ChasM	2.40		7.5	6	494	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
92½	81¼	ChasM	pfC				24	84	84	84	
14¾	6¾	Chelsea	.60b		5.3	4	7	11⅜	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
45¾	36	ChmNY	3.16		8.2	5	601	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝—	⅛
24½	20¼	ChNY	pf1.87		9.0		6	21	20¾	20¾—	⅛
51¾	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50		4.3	13	33	34¾	34	34¾+	⅜
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08		4.7	11	115	23¼	23	23⅛	
34⅜	24⅞	Chessie	2.32		8.6	8	45	27¼	27	27⅛—	⅛
59	46⅜	ChiBrl	2a		4.0	10	39	50	49	49⅜+	⅜
11⅜	5¼	ChiMiw				21	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
33⅜	9⅜	ChiMiw	pf				5	31	30½	30⅝—	⅜
34⅜	23¼	ChiPneT	2		7.9	7	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	
7⅜	3⅜	ChkFull					4	5¼	4¼	4¼	
12¾	6⅝	ChrisCft					9	5¼	12⅜	12⅜	
9	4¼	Christn	.40e		6.7	4	34	6	5⅝	6	
24¾	14⅜	Chroma	1.10		5.9	5	41	18¾	18¼	18½+	⅛
9¾	6¾	Chroma	pf5		6.9		4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅜	8⅛	Chrysler	.40		4.1		263	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
5¼	3	Chrys	wt				28	4	3⅜	3⅜	
23⅜

هكذا من الاهرام

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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U.K. Signs Tax Treaty With U.S.

May Curb Ventures By U.S. Cos. in N.Sea

By Robert D Hershey Jr.

LONDON, March 16 (NYT) — Britain signed a double-taxation agreement with the United States yesterday under which American states keep the right to tax some profits of foreign companies that may not have been earned in the United States.

In return, however, Britain gets the right to tax U.S. oil companies operating in the North Sea and wins for British insurers an exemption from a U.S. tax on premiums paid to foreign insurance companies.

The agreement is the final step in seven years of negotiations to amend the basic tax treaty between the two countres before it goes to Congress for what is regarded as almost certain passage.

The major focus of the argument has been California, which levies taxes on subsidiaries of foreign companies by using a formula based on the parent's worldwide income, not just the money earned in the state. This is so-called "unitary" taxation, which many regard as unfair since a company may wind up with a hefty state income tax bill even though it might even have lost money there.

The new pact, though removing uncertainty that has hung over businessmen since last summer, means that some U.K. expansion or acquisition plans in California might not be carried out. At the same time, the agreement will tend to discourage U.S. oil companies from further ventures in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. It also removes one of the competitive edges that would have been enjoyed by the fledgling New York insurance exchange, which may challenge the market at Lloyd's.

Inland Revenue would make no estimates of the amount of tax money that had been at stake, but last summer some Californians said the state would have lost $125 million a year if its unitary tax were abolished. Others said the figure was far below this, perhaps only $60 million for all 11 states that use it in one form or another.

The British were clearly unhappy that they failed to get rid of unitary taxation. But the government insisted that the several other concessions it won had redressed its loss on unitary taxation and produced a fair, balanced agreement.

France Approves Surprise Move

CGE Takes a Major Stake In James Goldsmith's GO

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Cie. Generale d'Electricite (CGE), with activities in telecommunications and electronics, announced today it is acquiring a major stake in Generale Occidentale (GO), a holding company of the Anglo-French food and banking group.

The operation, which took the business community by surprise, is understood to have received the blessing of the French government. The ostensible aim is to strengthen French participation in the country's largest food group headed by James Goldsmith.

GO officials conceded that CGE's entry in the group will "consolidate the base of French shareholders," while CGE sources maintain that the move should be seen as a "financial" operation.

Under the agreement, a CGE unit will acquire a blocking minority in GO through a series of complex transactions. Initially, a new holding company, Alphalec, will be set up in which CGE's 68-percent-owned Cie. Electrofinanciere will have a 60-percent interest. (The remaining 40 percent will be equally shared by Credit Lyonnais, Banque Rothschild, and two insurance companies, France-Vie and Union des Assurances de Paris.)

Alphalec will acquire, at a cost of 100 million francs (about $23.2 million), 40 percent of Trocadero-Participations, a portfolio company, by subscribing to a capital increase. The remaining 60 percent will be held by Goldsmith interests.

As a result of the operation, Trocadero will own 34.8 percent of the 141.77-million-franc capital of GO. The second biggest shareholdler, with 30.9 percent, will be Mr. Goldsmith. Hambros Bank of Britain will have a 2.5-percent stake.

CGE said the investment will constitute a major diversification for Electrofinanciere. Company sources declined to comment on reports that it plans other diversifications outside its traditional field. CGE, whose activities also include data-processing, shipbuilding, engineering and solar energy, has an annual turnover of about 33 billion francs and employs some 170,000 persons.

GO, which controls Cavenham in Britain and Colonial Stores in the United States, has an annual turnover of more than 19 billion francs, about two-thirds of which is from the United States and one-fourth from Britain. It also controls the French-based Banque Occidentale, and the French weekly magazine l'Express. It employs some 75,000 persons.

In the edition appearing tomorrow, l'Express observes: "However unexpected, the operation is logical. It closes the debate on Goldsmith's dual (British-French) nationality and the French character of GO."

Critics Question Motives For Sohio Pipeline Pullout

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP-DJ) — A flurry of questions has arisen over the decision by Standard Oil of Ohio to abandon its plans for a $1 billion California-to-Texas pipeline that would have largely eliminated the glut of Alaskan oil on the West Coast.

Intense speculation centers on why Sohio abandoned the project only days before it seemed that the last remaining obstacles to the pipeline would be overcome.

Observers offer reasons ranging from an attempt by the company, controlled by British Petroleum, itself 51-percent owned by the British government, to pressure the United States into permitting sales of Alaskan oil abroad, to problems with the Prudhoe Bay oil field that would limit output.

The Sohio project would have meant building facilities for moving Alaskan crude by tanker to California, and then transporting it 1,000 miles by pipeline to Texas for processing at Gulf Coast refineries.

The project would have carried about 500,000 barrels daily. West Coast refineries can process only part of the 1.2 million barrels arriving daily from Alaska. The surplus amounts to about 400,000 barrels daily and is being shipped through the Panama Canal.

Sohio, which has no West Coast refineries, owns most of the surplus, and the company has said that it will continue shipping the oil through the canal. Oil companies, including Sohio, have previously said that shipping the oil cuts deeply into profits.

One recent Energy Department study shows that Sohio, 52.2-percent owned by British Petroleum, would make between 70 and 90 cents a barrel more by exporting the oil than transporting it by pipeline to Texas. "Over a year that amounts to between $130 million and $170 million," a department official said.

Some administration officials see the main reason behind Sohio's move as increasing the chances that the federal government would finally permit Alaskan oil to be exported.

One plan calls for the United States to send as much as 800,000 barrels a day of Alaskan oil to Japan; then diverting either Mideast or Mexican oil originally bound for that country to the United States.

Advocates of such a swap concede that despite Sohio pressure, the chances of congressional approval for it are not good. They say lawmakers would be loath to vote to send Alaskan oil to Japan when their constituents are facing gasoline shortages and prices up to $1 a gallon.

Sohio denies it was motivated by prospective Alaskan exports. A spokesman said the economics of the pipeline had simply become "marginal" because of long delays by governmental agencies which feared environmental damage. He also cited the possibility of even further delays.

But the timing of its decision has led many observers to doubt the company's explanation. Key votes on the project were scheduled within the next few days and state officials say approval was almost certain.

One oil-industry analyst suggested that Sohio timed its announcement to beat the rulings so it could continue to cite regulatory delays as a main reason for abandoning the project. But he noted that the hoped-for savings of 75 cents to $1 a barrel from the pipeline had shrunk to less than 50 cents, and the volume of oil on which that savings could be achieved had diminished.

Some observers think the Sohio move may be a major blow to Energy Department hopes for boosting expanding Alaskan oil production, but expansion negotiations among the eight owners of the Alaska pipeline are progressing smoothly, says one observer. He adds that an agreement is expected to be reached this year to boost the line's capacity to 1.5-million or 1.6-million barrels daily from the present 1.2 million

Japan Trade Up in Month

TOKYO, March 16 (Reuters) — Japan's trade account moved back into surplus last month, more than erasing the deficit of the previous month, but down more than half from the year-earlier month, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The overall balance-of-payments deficit in February fell to $760 million from a revised $974 million in January, the ministry said today in a preliminary report. In the year-ago month it had registered a $2.01-billion surplus.

The current account turned to a surplus of $300 million from a revised deficit of $1.42 billion in January, and compared with a surplus of $1.83 billion in February last year. Officials said that the country is expected to achieve the target of holding its current-account surplus to within $13.3 billion during fiscal year ending March 31.

The ministry said February's visible trade surplus was halved from $2.33 billion in the 1978 month, reflecting slow export growth and a sharp rise in imports. But last month's $1.09-billion surplus more than made up for the previous month's deficit of $827 million. The deficit on invisible trade and transfers rose to $790 million from $593 million in January.

February exports rose 5 percent to $7.63 billion from a year before, while imports rose 31 percent to $6.54 billion, it said.

Seasonally adjusted, the February trade surplus rose to $1 billion from $919 million in January, with exports up 4.5 percent from January to $8.18 billion and imports up 3.8 percent to $7.18 billion.

Tokyo Stock Margin Cut

TOKYO, March 16 (Reuters) — In a move aimed at stimulating the sluggish stock market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange announced today it will ease margin trading controls over most stocks next Monday. Investors will then be required to put up at least 50 percent in cash, down from 60 percent currently, for all but six stocks whose margin requirement remains unchanged. The six unaffected stocks are Nippon Soda, Diesel Kiki, Hodogaya Chemical, Nippon Denko, Sankyo Seiki and Seika Sangyo.

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Shell Cuts Sales To Unaffiliated Japan Refinery

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Shell International Petroleum will cut oil supplies to Idemitsu Kosan, a major Japanese refiner-distributor that is unaffiliated with the Shell group, by 40 percent beginning in June when the present contract expires, a Shell spokesman said today.

The step followed an Exxon announcement this week that it will cut its supplies to all non-affiliated distributors by 50 percent as a prelude to ending such sales.

The Shell spokesman said its decision affects only Idemitsu and that a possible reduction will be considered when contracts with other companies come up for renewal later this year. An Idemitsu official said, however, that the Shell cutback involves all non-affiliates in Japan, including Mitsubishi Oil, Kashima Oil and Daikyo Oil.

Idemitsu is reported to have been receiving about 15,000 barrels of crude a day from Shell.

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U.S. Getting 'Tough' on Price Rises

Stiffens Key Ruling On Price Guidelines

WASHINGTON, March 16 (IHT) — The administration, alarmed by accelerated inflation already this year, has stepped up its new get-tough policy against the business community.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability, under orders from President Carter, took action yesterday to discourage companies from raising prices next month through changes in the price guidelines. It was the third time in the past week the administration has pressured business firms to show more cooperation in the anti-inflation fight.

There is mounting pressure on Mr. Carter, both in and out of the government, to "do something more" to bolster his flagging anti-inflation program, observers say.

Some presidential economic advisors see danger in further steps to slow economic growth. Despite the fact that "real" gross national product grew at a rapid 6.4-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter, some government economists believe the economy will slow by itself and do not want to "overdo it." Other advisers believe, in the words of one, "we have got to do more" to slow growth in order to cool inflation.

The change in the voluntary price guideline was technical, but deemed important to head off higher prices in April and May.

Previously, companies could take half of their allowable annual price increase during the first six months of the anti-inflation program. The remainder could be imposed during the second six months. Now, the council says, no firm can take more than three-quarters of the annual increase during the first nine months. In effect, the year has been divided into quarters instead of halves.

The council said too many firms were planning price hikes in early April to get as much as they could for the longest period of time. This attitude was "not keeping with the spirit" of the voluntary program, said council chairman Alfred Kahn.

Meanwhile, recent sharp increases in the prices of lead, zinc, nickel, and other metals appear likely to rumble their way down to consumers. With the recent price jumps, which includes those of aluminum and copper, specialty steel firms and battery makers say that price increases are not far off. In turn, these would pressure the auto makers to boost their prices.

General Motors' Delco-Remy division says recent increases in lead prices will "very definitely" lead to higher prices for batteries.

But the greatest impact will be on specialty steelmakers. The price of nickel, an essential raw material, has risen 10 percent. One steel company confides that "we are going to try to recover these nickel cost increases," presumably through stainless steel price boosts. This producer says it still has room within the guidelines to pass along the nickel price boosts to its own customers.

U.K. Inflation Up On Yearly Basis

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Britain's year-to-year rate of retail price inflation accelerated in February for the fourth successive month, approaching double digit figures for the first time in 14 months.

The unadjusted retail price index was up 9.6 percent compared to a year earlier. This compares to 9.3 percent in January, 8.4 percent in December and 8.1 percent in November. It was at the highest level since January 1978's 9.9 percent.

On a month-to-month basis, the retail price index rose 0.8 percent, slower than January's 1.5-percent increase and matching December's figure.

Paul Barrett

People in Business

Bankers Trust has named **Paul Barrett**, general manager of its Zurich subsidiary. Mr. Barrett, formerly in charge of the bank's North Europe group in London, replaces **Richard Bentley** who returns to New York as vice president and group head in the Latin America division.

* * *

American Express International Banking Corp. has appointed **Frederic Dubois** to head its newly-created regional investment banking group in London. He was formerly based in Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

D.J.A. Craig and **A.W. Moysey** have been appointed directors of CIBC Ltd. in London, the investment bank jointly owned by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Hambros Ltd.

N.Y. Gets Backing for Bank Zone

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — Henry Wallich, the Federal Reserve Board governor who specializes in international monetary affairs, endorsed in principle yesterday the controversial proposal to establish a "free trade zone" for international banking activity in New York City.

"Since government regulation initially helped drive capital to the Eurodollar market, I see no reason why regulation should not be able to reverse the process and lure some of it back to the United States," he said in an interview.

The Fed is expected to act in the near future on the proposal to establish the free trade zone. The proposal, sponsored by the New York Clearing House Association, would enable banks based in New York City to conduct international operations unencumbered by state and city taxes or by Fed requirements and interest rate ceilings. Sponsors say that the proposal, if approved, will lure billions of dollars worth of bank activity back to the city from overseas and create 5,000 to 6,000 local jobs.

However, there is some concern within the Fed and Congress that the free banking zone might have serious costs. Some fear that it would drastically increase unregulated banking activity at a time when they believe regulation should be tightened. It is also argued that the zone might impair the Fed's control over the money supply, lead U.S. corporations to shift deposits from domestic branches into the "international" New York branches of banks, and create other distortions in the banking system.

Mr. Wallich, who had not spoken publicly on the issue before, said he believed that the presumed benefits and costs had been exaggereated. For example, he was skeptical about statements that the zone would create thousands of new jobs. "There is really much less to this proposal than meets the eye," he said.

Agency Cuts Wheat Trade On CBOT

Speculators Accused Of Disrupting Market

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission late yesterday ordered a halt to trading in the March wheat futures contract on the Chicago Board of Trade because of "threatened manipulation to corner the market."

The CFTC used its emergency powers because it said a few speculators held futures contracts calling for delivery of more wheat than is currently available, and because a significant shortage of transportation and warehouse space exists in the Chicago area.

These factors are creating a major market disturbance and preventing the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand, the commission said.

The Chicago Board of Trade could require liquidation of the long positions or require that a percentage of them be sold off each day, the CFTC said.

[The CBOT first halted trading in all wheat contracts today, but Reuters reported that trading was permitted to resume at all positions except for March at 12:15 local time.]

The commission said a small number of speculative traders has established and is maintaining a large, potentially dominant, long position in the March wheat contract. Although only four trading days remain before expiration of trading in the contract, the group of traders is continuing its action while others are reducing their long positions.

It added that the combined interest of the long speculators is more than 80 percent of the total interest in the wheat contract. The commission would not give exact figures on how much wheat was involved, but said the combined positions substantially exceed the total quantity of wheat currently available to fulfill delivery on the contract.

And, the CFTC said, the wheat that can be delivered is not all acceptable because of variety, grade or commitments to commercial users.

Turks Increase Prices by Up to 95% on Basics

ISTANBUL, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Turkey announced sweeping price increases of 35 to 94 percent for basic consumer goods and construction materials today as a first step in an austerity package aimed at improving the nation's balance-of-payments deficit, cutting its external debt and reducing inflation. This is expected to unblock aid from the International Monetary Fund and Western nations.

The IMF had asked Turkey to stop deficit financing of the state enterprises and curb consumer demand.

The Ministry of Industry yesterday lifted all government price controls on certain products, mostly produced by the private sector. Analysts said that pricing freedom would serve the double purpose of alleviating shortages, by discouraging stockpiling in anticipation of government approval for future price hikes, and reducing demand.

Increases announced today include 94 percent for regular gasoline, 66 percent for state-produced sugar and 35 percent for iron and cement. Most of the goods involved are produced by state-owned enterprises.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions

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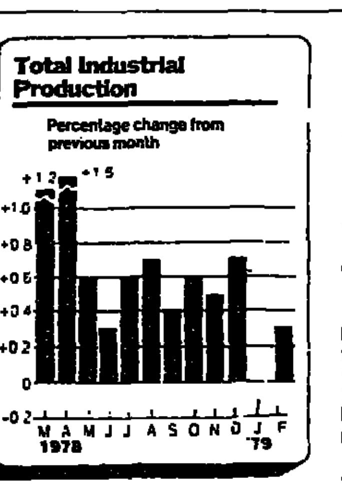
Year	1978	1977
Profits........	906.00	1,240.

(Figures in French francs)



Output Up .3% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI) — The nation's industrial output rose a modest 0.3 percent last month, a slight improvement from January's flat performance, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

For the second straight month, output was adversely affected by poor weather and by slower automobile production. Last month, the Fed reported January output rose 0.1 percent, but that was revised in the latest report to show no change from December.

Taken together, the performances during the first two months gave firm indications that the economy will be slowing from its torrid pace of last year's fourth quarter, when output rose 0.8 percent in December and 0.6 percent in both October and November. However, the latest figures still offered no hint that the nation is headed for a recession, as has been widely predicted by many private economists.

The administration has predicted economic growth of about 2¼ percent for 1979 compared with 4 percent last year.

The Fed said increases in production last month were "widespread" but "generally moderate." The largest increases were in equipment and nondurable goods materials. "Sharp declines" were again recorded in automotive products and coal, and, to a lesser extent, in refined petroleum.

The February index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines stood at 151.2 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.6 percent from a year earlier.

Prices Close Higher On Wall Street

Late Profit Taking Trims Early Gains

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters) — Oil shares continued to provide power as prices advanced in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today before some late profit taking hit the gains.

Analysts said the strength in oils was attracting buyers into other natural resource and commodity issues such as papers, chemicals and metals.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 5.8 to 852.82 as advancing issues led declines 939 to 454 and turnover quickened to about 32 million shares from the 29.37 million traded yesterday.

Eight of the 10 most active issues were oil stocks. Volume leader Texaco added ¼ to 26¼.

Also active, Gulf Oil rose ¾ to 26¾. Occidental Petroleum ⅝ to 20⅞. Exxon ¾ to 54, Hughes Tool 3⅛ to 47¾, Amerada Hess ⅞ to 30⅞, Louisiana Land and Exploration ½ to 26⅞ and Standard Oil of Indiana 1⅞ to 60½.

Mobil gained 1⅛ to 75⅞. It said it is studying bidding by other oil companies for the oil and gas assets of International Paper's General Crude Oil Subsidiary.

International Paper picked up ¾ to 45⅜. Boise Cascade tacked on ¼ to 33½ and Georgia Pacific ½ to 28⅜.

Sunshine Mining added one to 17¼. It is holding talks with two investors seeking to buy its shares at prices "substantially higher" than the $15 a share bid by Hunt Interntional. Hunt added ¼ to 12⅞.

Squibb gained another 1¾ to 36¼. Analysts are excited about a new Squibb drug to treat high blood pressure.

Superior Oil jumped five to 361 despite reporting lower 1978 profits. IBM added two to 308¾, Du Pont 1¼ to 137, Teledyne 1¼ to 117¾, Alcoa one to 55⅞, Eastman Kodak ⅞ to 62¼ and Xerox one to 57⅞.

CBS Inc. eased ½ to 45¾. It has been under pressure since predicting a drop in first quarter profits.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 1¼ cents to up ¼; corn off ¾ to up ¾; oats unchanged to off ¾; and soybeans up 2 to off 1.

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Net Earnings	1.830.653	+ 28%	1.421.020	+ 75%	812.168
Net Earnings per share	28.46	+ 28%	22.19	+ 15%	15.21
Income from Operations	3.318.320	+ 22%	2.711.030	+ 23%	1.889.777
Real. Profits on Investments	2.322.545	+ 7%	2.169.083	+ 101%	1.077.682
Unreal. Profits on Investments	2.190.321	+ 127%	963.652	+ 218%	303.099
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NEW YORK, March 16 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.37	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	280.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	132-133	74-75
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	90¾-94¼	62⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.5005	5.6223
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.419	5.456
Gold N.Y., oz	244.25	183.20
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 14, 1979	1,067.20 f	905.10 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 16, 1979

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	6.03	6.05	5.93	5.93	—.13
May	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.15	—.14

Est. sales: 30 sales Thur. 84.

Total open interest Thur. 853 off 67 from Wed.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	132.50	132.80	132.00	132.00	—0.75
May	133.70	133.80	132.05	133.00	—0.44
Jul	135.50	135.50	134.25	134.60	—0.82
Sep	136.75	136.90	135.75	135.83	—1.10
Dec	136.50	136.50	135.75	136.13	—0.62
Mar	135.10	135.10	135.10	135.30	—0.88
May	136.00	136.00	136.00	135.25	—1.11

Est. sales: 570 sales Thur. 848.

Total open interest Thur. 8,189 off 60 from Wed.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	8.63	8.66	8.59	8.61	—0.06
Jul	8.97	9.01	8.93	8.94	—0.08
Sep	9.13	9.20	9.13	9.16	—0.03
Oct	9.25	9.32	9.25	9.27	—0.06
Mar	9.90	9.95	9.88	9.90	—0.06
May	10.13	10.13	10.11	10.10	—0.06
Jul	10.32	10.32	10.30	10.34	—0.06

Est. sales: 1,950 sales Thur. 2,509.

Total open interest Thur. 34,850 up 112 from Wed.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	146.25	146.90	146.25	146.40	—0.35
May	149.00	149.75	147.40	148.10	—1.40
Jul	151.30	151.30	149.65	150.15	—1.45
Sep	152.74	153.00	151.50	152.05	—1.15
Dec	156.00	156.25	154.50	154.80	—1.45
Mar	157.65	157.65	157.65	156.50	.

Est. sales: 537 sales Thur. 1,128.

Total open interest Thur. 6,580 off 47 from Wed.

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	101.00	101.10	99.80	100.05	+0.35
May	102.25	103.30	101.90	103.25	+2.75
Jul	103.15	104.00	102.80	103.60	+2.60
Sep	103.30	104.70	103.30	104.60	+2.60
Nov	99.75	100.60	99.75	100.50	+2.00
Jan	96.60	97.70	96.50	97.10	+1.35
Mar	97.00	97.65	96.90	97.65	+0.65
May	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	+3.50

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Thur. 1,156

Total open interest Thur. 8,469 off 35 from Wed.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	63.00	63.20	62.10	62.40	—0.66
Jul	65.00	65.15	64.02	64.09	—0.73
Oct	67.70	65.75	65.05	65.07	—0.58
Dec	65.43	65.50	64.72	64.90	—0.32
Mar	66.50	66.35	66.15	66.15	—0.35

Est. sales: 6,850 sales Thur. 6,155.

Total open interest Thur. 38,297 up 355 from Wed.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.80	90.80	89.75	90.40	+1.90
May	91.90	92.00	90.65	91.50	+1.80
Jul	92.50	92.50	91.15	92.10	+1.60
Sep	92.70	92.70	91.90	92.40	+1.40
Dec	93.00	93.20	92.10	92.80	+1.30
Jan	93.70	93.50	92.60	92.90	+1.20
Mar	93.30	93.70	92.80	93.10	+1.10
May	93.50	93.80	93.50	93.30	+1.05
Sep	93.70	94.10	93.70	93.70	+0.95
Dec	94.60	94.70	94.60	94.00	+0.85

Est. sales: 9,800 sales Thur. 10,020.

Total open interest Thur. 50,103 up 865 from Wed.

N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	743.00	748.00	734.00	735.00	— 4.00
Apr	747.00	749.00	742.00	737.50	— 4.50
May	750.00	750.00	742.50	743.50	— 4.50
Jul	760.00	767.60	753.00	753.70	— 4.30
Sep	771.00	777.00	764.00	763.70	— 4.30
Dec	786.00	792.00	777.00	778.70	— 4.30
Jan	790.00	794.00	787.90	783.50	— 4.20
Mar	801.50	801.50	794.00	793.30	— 4.10
May	811.00	812.50	811.00	803.10	— 4.10
Jul	820.50	821.00	820.50	812.90	— 4.10
Sep	830.20	835.90	829.00	822.70	— 4.10
Dec	844.00	850.00	844.00	837.90	— 3.90

Est. sales: 13,500 sales Thur. 13,377.

Total open interest Thur. 208,304 off 584 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	399.00	402.00	394.50	395.00	— 2.10
May	398.00	400.50	400.50	395.00	— 1.80
Jun	399.00	404.00	392.50	395.00	— 1.40
Jul	396.00	400.40	394.50	395.00	— 0.10
Oct	394.20	399.00	394.00	395.00	+ 0.90
Jan	395.00	399.50	394.00	396.50	+ 1.40
Apr	397.00	403.00	401.00	398.00	+ 2.20
Jul	397.00	402.00	400.00	399.00	+ 2.20
Oct	399.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	+ 2.20

Est. sales: 1,782 sales Thur. 2,693.

Total open interest Thur. 9,187 off 344 from Wed.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	244.00	245.60	24.400	243.70	— 0.30
Jun	248.00	250.00	247.70	248.00	— 0.30
Aug	253.30	254.50	252.20	252.40	— 0.30
Oct	257.50	259.00	256.50	256.80	— 0.30
Dec	261.60	264.00	261.00	261.30	— 0.30
Feb	267.00	268.40	266.50	265.80	— 0.30
Apr	272.50	272.90	271.60	270.30	— 0.30
Jun	277.20	277.40	275.20	274.80	— 0.30
Aug	281.50	281.50	281.50	270.40	— 0.20
Oct	285.50	285.50	285.50	284.00	— 0.20
Dec	290.30	290.80	290.30	288.60	.

Est. sales: 16,000 sales Thur. 15,897.

Total open interest Thur. 168,140 off 271 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 16, 1979

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar					
May	3.42	3.42	3.38½	3.39¼	—.01¼
Jul	3.23	3.24	3.22	3.22¾	.
Sep	3.27	3.27½	3.26	3.26½	.
Dec	3.36½	3.38½	3.36¼	3.37¾	+.00¼
Mar	3.47¼	3.47¼	3.47¼	3.47¼	+.00¾

Sales Thurs. 6,961.

Total open interest Thurs. 32,789, off 453 from Wed.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.41	2.44	2.38½	2.38¾	—.00¼
May	2.45	2.46½	2.44¾	2.45	+.00¼
Jul	2.49	2.49½	2.48¼	2.48½	+.00¼
Sep	2.51½	2.52½	2.51¼	2.51½	+.00½
Dec	2.57¼	2.58	2.56½	2.57	+.00½
Mar	2.65¼	2.66¼	2.64¾	2.65¼	+.00¼

Sales Thurs. 20,185.

Total open interest Thurs. 140,720, off 1,428 from Wed.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	7.45	7.49½	7.43	7.44	+.02
May	7.56	7.62½	7.55	7.56	+.01½
Jul	7.66	7.69½	7.63	7.63½	+.00¼
Aug	7.59	7.62	7.55½	7.55½	—.01
Sep	7.24½	7.27	7.22½	7.22½	+.01½
Nov	7.05	7.07	7.04	7.04½	+.00½
Jan	7.13½	7.16	7.12½	7.12½	—.01
Mar	7.25	7.26	7.23½	7.23½	—.00¾

Sales Thurs. 27,617.

Total open interest Thurs. 128,458, up 735 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	193.00	193.70	192.20	192.30	+ .50
May	198.00	198.40	196.80	197.20	+ .20
Jul	201.00	201.40	199.80	200.40	.
Aug	201.30	201.30	200.00	200.40	— .10
Sep	197.60	198.30	197.50	197.50	.
Oct	194.30	195.50	194.20	194.50	.
Dec	194.50	194.80	194.00	194.00	— .20
Jan	194.50	195.20	194.50	194.50	— .50
Mar	.	.	.	198.20	— .10

Sales Thurs. 7,543.

Total open interest Thurs. 50,263, off 206 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	27.15	27.50	27.15	27.25	+ .10
May	27.40	27.66	27.30	27.40	+ .08
Jul	27.45	27.80	27.45	27.47	+ .02
Aug	27.25	27.55	27.20	27.28	+ .03
Sep	26.55	26.70	26.45	26.55	+ .25
Oct	25.70	25.80	25.60	25.60	— .02
Dec	25.35	25.35	25.10	25.20	.
Jan	25.30	25.30	25.05	25.05	— .03
Mar	25.20	25.20	25.00	25.00	— .02
May	25.15	25.15	24.87	24.87	— .03

Sales Thurs. 10,158.

Total open interest Thurs. 55,059, up 171 from Wed.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.31	1.31	1.29¾	1.29¾	.
May	1.37	1.38	1.35	1.36	—.00¾
Jul	1.45¼	1.46	1.43½	1.43¾	—.00¾
Sep	1.52¾	1.53	1.51	1.51	—.00¾
Dec	1.59½	1.60¼	1.58	1.58	—.00¾

Sales Thurs. 286.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,177, up 31 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	72.80	74.10	72.50	73.97	+ .97
Jun	71.80	72.60	71.30	72.45	+ .28
Aug	69.85	70.30	69.40	70.22	+ .07
Oct	67.92	68.50	67.50	68.40	+ .25
Dec	68.40	68.95	68.20	68.92	+ .32
Jan	68.55	69.00	68.25	68.95	+ .45
Feb	69.50	69.65	69.30	69.65	— .05
Apr	69.50	69.95	69.50	69.95	— .07
Jun	70.25	71.25	70.25	71.25	+ .25
Aug	70.80	71.00	70.80	71.00	.

Est. sales: 31,480; sales Thurs. 27,222.

Total open interest Thurs. 103,677, up 1,913 from Wed.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	92.00	92.35	91.05	92.00	— .50
Apr	91.00	91.00	90.15	90.65	— .90
May	88.10	88.75	87.75	88.40	— .57
Aug	86.10	86.80	85.75	86.62	— .35
Sep	86.00	86.40	85.10	86.32	+ .05
Oct	85.25	85.57	84.70	85.55	+ .05
Nov	86.00	86.70	85.50	86.60	+ .30
Jan	86.80	87.00	86.30	86.75	— .30

Est. sales: 5,998; sales Thurs. 5,216.

Total open interest Thurs. 26,296, up 19 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	49.60	49.60	48.75	48.90	— .72
Jun	51.00	51.30	50.65	50.85	— .52
Jul	51.70	51.85	51.10	51.20	— .82
Aug	48.90	49.00	48.40	48.60	— .45
Oct	46.75	46.80	46.27	46.30	— .47
Dec	47.27	47.72	47.07	47.10	— .37
Feb	46.10	47.00	46.05	46.80	+ .30
Apr	44.55	45.00	44.10	44.15	— .37
Jun	45.00	45.05	45.00	45.05	—1.00

Est. sales: 8,844; sales Thurs. 5,699.

Total open interest Thurs. 29,099, off 502 from Wed.

PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	61.00	61.10	60.15	60.15	—1.45
May	60.80	60.95	59.70	59.82	—1.53
Jul	60.95	61.05	59.80	60.22	—1.28
Aug	58.70	59.00	58.05	58.07	—1.33

Est. sales: 4,219; sales Wed. 4,280.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,816, up 128 from Wed.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cnts pr lb; Mr 48.3048.7048.3048.40.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	48.90	48.90	48.70	48.70	— .50
May	50.40	51.30	50.40	51.20	+ .20
Jun	53.90	54.37	53.90	54.37	+ .32
Jul	52.65	53.00	52.40	52.67	— .18
Aug	.	.	.	51.40	.
Sep	.	.	.	48.25	.
Oct	.	.	.	47.20	.
Nov	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	.
Dec	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	.

Sales Thurs. 42.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,906, up 8 from Wed.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	67.80	68.50	67.75	68.50	+ .60
Apr	54.70	55.10	54.70	55.10	+ .50
May	52.55	52.70	52.10	52.60	+ .15
Jun	53.40	53.50	53.40	53.50	+ .30
Sep	61.25	61.75	61.25	61.60	+ .70
Nov	.	.	.	61.90	.
Dec	.	.	.	63.50	— .05

Est. sales: 91; sales Thurs. 129.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,235, up 16 from Wed.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	213.80	217.20	213.80	214.90	— .70
Jul	213.20	214.60	211.00	211.50	—2.00
Sep	210.50	211.50	207.30	208.20	—2.30
Nov	200.30	201.60	198.20	198.40	—2.30

Est. sales: 2,190; sales Thurs. 1,666.

Total open interest Thurs. 7,736, off 26 from Wed.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	209.80	209.90	209.00	209.00	—1.80
May	208.20	208.70	205.60	205.90	—2.60
Jul	207.50	208.50	205.60	206.00	—2.50
Sep	206.00	206.00	204.50	205.60	— .90
Nov	204.50	204.90	202.50	204.00	— .50
Jan	.	.	.	205.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	205.00	.

Sales: Thurs. 237.

Total open interest Thurs. 3,319, off 135 from Wed.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.50	90.50	90.46	90.50	—.02
Jun	90.48	90.49	90.43	90.49	—.01
Sep	90.46	90.48	90.40	90.47	.
Dec	90.48	90.48	90.42	90.47	—.02
Mar	90.55	90.55	90.49	90.55	—.02
Jun	90.64	90.65	90.58	90.61	—.04
Sep	90.66	90.68	90.61	90.67	.
Dec	90.66	90.68	90.63	90.68	.

Est. sales: 3,936; sales Thurs. 5,994.

Total open interest Thurs. 54,733, off 28 from Wed.

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	87-27	88-02	87-27	88-02	+03
Jun	87-31	88-07	87-30	88-05	+04
Sep	88-02	88-10	88-00	88-08	+03
Dec	88-02	88-09	88-01	88-08	+03
Mar	88-01	88-07	88-01	88-05	+02
Jun	87-31	88-05	87-31	88-04	+04
Sep	87-30	88-02	87-30	88-02	+04
Dec	87-24	87-30	87-23	87-30	+03
Mar	87-20	87-28	87-20	87-28	+03
Jun	87-17	87-23	87-17	87-23	+03
Sep	87-17	87-20	87-16	87-20	+03

Sales: Thurs. 1,962 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 61,926, off 326 from Wed.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	89-21	89-31	89-21	89-31	+05
Jun	89-27	90-07	89-26	90-05	+05
Sep	90-03	90-13	90-01	90-12	+05
Dec	90-06	90-18	90-06	90-17	+05
Mar	90-09	90-19	90-09	90-18	+05
Jun	90-10	90-19	90-10	90-19	+06
Sep	90-10	90-19	90-09	90-19	+06
Dec	.	.	.	90-18	+07
Mar	90-09	90-17	90-09	90-17	+05
Jun	90-08	90-17	90-08	90-16	+05
Sep	90-11	90-17	90-11	90-17	+06

Sales Thurs. 3,572 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 45,229, off 435 from Wed.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.	.	.	10.31	+ .03
Jun	10.73	10.79	10.71	10.73	+ .06
Sep	10.84	10.89	10.82	10.83	+ .05
Dec	10.79	10.86	10.77	10.80	+ .05
Mar	10.70	10.79	10.70	10.72	+ .08
Jun	10.75	10.75	10.74	10.74	+ .10

Sales Thurs. 185 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,762, up 3 from Wed.

IMM Futures
March 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5952	0.5952	0.5943	0.5945	— 0.0010
June	0.6110	0.6112	0.6096	0.6097 b	— 0.0024
Sept	0.6261	0.6262	0.6245 a	0.6248	— 0.0021
Dec	0.6395	0.6402	0.6387 a	0.6387 a	— 0.0020
Mar	0.6535	0.6545	0.6505 a	0.6505 a	— 0.0015
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2337	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2356	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4810	4829	4808	4822	—0008
June	4885	4899	4876	4882	—0021
Sept	4965	4965	4955	4965	—0015
Dec	5015	5015	5015	5015	—0035
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0365	2.0365	2.0300	2.0300	— 0.0085
June	2.0285	2.0295	2.0200	2.0215	— 0.0100
Sept	2.0240	2.0250	2.0130	2.0140	— 0.0185
Dec	2.0210	2.0215	2.0090 a	2.0105 a	— 0.0150
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8510	0.8526	0.8510	0.8524 a	+0.0010
June	0.8510	0.8532	0.8510	0.8528	+0.0017
Sept	0.8526	0.8547 b	0.8524 a	0.8541 a	+0.0016
Dec	0.8545	0.855	0.8545	0.8550	+0.0019
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8555	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5364	0.5367	0.5357	0.5359 a	— 0.0015
June	0.5455	0.5456	0.5444	0.5444	— 0.0018
Sept	0.5536	0.5539	0.5523	0.5527	— 0.0014
Dec	0.5609	0.5609	0.5600 a	0.5600 a	— 0.0020
Mar	0.5680	0.5680	0.5680	0.5680	+ 0.0005

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—78

Alcoa	HerculesInc	Rosario Res
Am Motors	HousNa Gas	Royal Dut
AllRichH	INCO Ltd	SanJuan Ra
AllRh 2.80pf	Intercti Div	Schlumbrg
BakerInt	KaisrAlum	Schlumbrg wi
Boise Cascd	LouLd Exp	SCOA s
BrockwayGls	Marathn Oil	Scottys
Butlerint s	McIntyr Mn	SwstAir s
Cdn Pacif	McMoranOil	StdOil Ind
CannonMillsn	Mesa Pet	StdOilOh
CentTelUt	Mobil	SunComp pf
CharterCo	NatSvc Ind	Sunsh Mng
CharterCo wt	North Telec	Superior Oil
Cities Svc	Oakind 1.75pf	Sybron Corp
Cont Oil	ParkerDrls	Telepromp
ContOil pf	ParkerPen	TexOil Gas
CoreInd wi	Pennzoil Co	Timken Co
Cyclops s	Perk Elmr	Tokheim
Cyprus Min	PogoProd	Tracor s
DiamShm wi	Purltn Fash	Transcn Lin
Engelh Min	Quanex s	Unilevr Ltd
Exxon	Rapid Amer	Un Bancp
FedSignal s	RaA 2.25pf	UnOil Cal
FlaEasCst	RapAm 3pf	UnEnRes
GettyOil	ReevesBro	Viacom Int
Gulf Oil	Reliah Grp	WnPac Ind

NEW LOWS—9

BeatF 3.38pf	Gen Mills	PotEl 2.44pf
BosE 1.17prf	NoNG 8.48pf	Rich Merr
DetE 2.75plB	PetrieSt	RoperCp s

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 16, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	996.00	997.00	960.00	961.00
3 months	1,012.50	1,013.00	978.50	979.00
Cathodes: spot	993.00	994.00	954.00	955.00
3 months	1,008.00	1,008.50	972.00	972.50
Tin: spot	7,465.00	7,475.00	7,420.00	7,425.00
3 months	7,370.00	7,375.00	7,320.00	7,325.00
Lead: spot	582.00	584.00	565.00	567.00
3 months	541.00	541.50	527.50	528.50
Zinc: spot	390.00	391.00	382.00	383.00
3 months	402.00	402.50	394.00	394.50
Silver: spot	362.60	362.90	352.00	352.20
3 months	372.00	372.20	361.10	361.30

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	108.60	107.75	108.05	108.10	107.75	107.85
Aug	112.40	111.75	112.10	112.15	111.80	111.85
Oct	115.50	114.75	115.00	115.05	114.70	114.75
Dec	118.00	117.25	117.50	117.80	117.50	117.60
Mar	122.25	122.00	121.80	121.90	121.60	121.65
May	N.T.	N.T.	124.25	125.00	124.10	124.35
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	124.25	125.00	126.80	127.40
878 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,664.5	1,641	1,660	1,663	1,645	1,648
May	1,702	1,666	1,693	1,694	1,681	1,683
Jul	1,701	1,672	1,697	1,694	1,686.5	1,687
Sep	1,722	1,704	1,716	1,718.5	1,708	1,710
Dec	1,780	1,760	1,772	1,773.5	1,761	1,785
Mar	1,807	1,790	1,790	1,800	1,792	1,794
May	1,820	1,815	1,815	1,829	1,810	1,820
3,538 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,465	1,456	1,457	1,460	1,456	1,460
May	1,448	1,436	1,439	1,440	1,444	1,445
Jul	1,445	1,435	1,436	1,437	1,441	1,442
Sep	1,443	1,434	1,434	1,435	1,440	1,441
Nov	1,439	1,431	1,430	1,431	1,434	1,435
Jan	1,429	1,420	1,421	1,425	1,425	1,427
Mar	1,420	1,412	1,414	1,415	1,410	1,420
2,378 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	900	896	900	901	+ 5
Jul	N.T	N.T.	917	922	+ 2
Aug	940	939	940	941	+ 7
Oct	980	980	980	984	+ 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	970	980	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,016	1,025	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,065	+ 3
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,077	1,080	+ 7
100 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,436	1,455	+ 26
May	1,440	1,421	1,429	1,429	+ 14
Jul	N.T.	N.T	1,430	-	Unch.
Sep	1,470	1,465	1,461	1,465	+ 1
Dec	1,500	1,484	1,498	1,590	Unch.
Mar	N T	N T.	1,490	—	— 5
165 lots.					

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.50
Albert Heiln	123.00
Algembank	352.50
Amrobank	76.50
A'Dam Rub	56.50
Fokker	73.00
Heineken	88.00
H.V.A.	40.50
Hoogovens	30.60
K.L.M.	100.50
Nat. Nedder	109.00
Pakhoed	42.30
Philips	22.60
Robeco	166.00
Rolinco	128.00
Rorento	122.30
Royal Dutch	133.60
Unilever	123.50
Van Ommer	171.50
VMF-Stork	38.00 b

Brussels

Arbed	2,300
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,725
Cockerill	500
Electrobel	6,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,500
Hoboken	2,995
Petrofina	3,850
Ph. Gevaert	1,390
Soc. Generale	2,240
Solvay	2,635
Un. Miniere	804

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	61.80
B.A.S.F.	136.30
Bayer	137.50
Commerzbnk	201.40
Cont. Gummi	67.00
Daimler	299.50
Demag	159.00
Deutsche Bnk	273.50
Dresdner Bnk	222.00
Hoechst	134.30
Hoesch	46.90
Karlstadt	329.00
Kauhof	238.50
K.H.D.	189.20
Lufthansa	89.00
Mannesman	159.00
Metallgesell.	267.00
Neckermann	174.00
RWE.new	166.50
Schering	245.00
Siemens	266.50
Thyssen	106.70
Varta	169.00
Veba	141.20
Volkswagen	229.60

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.65
Anglo-Am	0.48
Barclays Bnk	4.35
Beecham Gp	6.95
BICC	1.27
Boots	2.22
Bowater	2.01
BAT Ind.	3.51
BOC Int'l	0.72
Brit. Pet.	9.06
Burmah	1.08
Cadbury Sc.	0.55
Chartered	1.73
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	4.49
Decca Rec	4.35
Distillers	2.50
Dunlop	0.59
E Mus Ind	1.23
GEC	3.86
Free St Ged	22¼
GKN	2.67
Glaxo Gp	5.60
Gold Fields	2.18
Gt Un St	3.76
Guinness	1.78
Hawker-Sidd	2.26
Hudson Bay	$16⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.93
Imps	1.02
Marks & Spen.	1.03
Metal Box	3.18
Nichols	N.A.
Plessey	1.08
Rand Mines	0.45
Rank Org.	2.78
Royal Dutch	45⅝
R.T.Z.	3.03
Shell	7.17
Thorn (A)	3.88
Tube Invest.	3.96
Union Carb.	3.68
Vickers	1.87
War L 3½	0.32¼
West Deep	$12.00
West Drief	$32¾
West Hold	$26¾
West Min	1.87
Woolworth	0.71
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	675.25
ERBA	1,370.00
ErcMarelli	290.00
Fiat	2,812.00
Finsider	188.00
Generali	41,010.00
IFI	2,287.00
Italcas	795.00
Italsider	434.00
LaRinas	62.75
Montedis	204.50
Olivetti	1,047.00
Pirelli	1,865.00
Snia Visco	1,053.00

Paris

Air Liquide	394.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	499.00
BSN	475.00
Carrefour	1,700.00
Cim Lafarge	236.00
Cie Bancaire	425.00
CFP	145.00
CGE	380.00
CCF	138.00
Ferodo	361.00
Imetal	54.00
L Oreal	679.00
Mach Bull	55.00
Michelin	1,000.00
Moet Henn	494.00
Moulinex	125.90
Paribas	219.00
PUK	77.50
Penarroya	43.50
Perrier	279.50
Peugeot	370.00
Rh Poulenc	104.90
Sacilor	16.30
St Gobain	134.60
Suez	280.00
Telemecan	731.00
Thomson	210.00
Usinor	11.95

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,450
Buehrle	2,550
B Boveri	1,910
Cib Geigy	1,265
Cr Suisse	2,350
Fisher	725
HofRochN	7,875
Nestle	3,620
Sandoz	4,050
Ste B. Suisse	396
Sulzer	2,640
U.B. Suisse	3,340

European Gold Markets
March 16, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	243.35	244.00	+3.90
Zurich	243.625	244.125	+4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	245.39	N.A.	+1.93

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange
March 16, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	342	Matsu E. Wks	558
Canon	555	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	133
Dai Nip. Print	535	Mitsubi Corp.	424
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	320
Fuji Photo	637	Mitsukoshi	493
Hitachi	248	Nippon Elec.	286
Honda Motor	481	Sharp	490
C. Itoh	251	Sony Corp	1,770
Japan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,140	Taisho Marine	242
Kao Soap	625	Takeda	511
Kirin Brewery	447	Teijin	137
Komatsu	350	Tokyo Marine	503
Kubota	283	Toray	182
Matsu El. Ind.	655	Toyota	848

Market Summary
NYSE Most Actives
March 16, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	593,000	26⅛	+ ⅜
Texas Intl	453,600	12¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	352,500	26¾	+ ⅜
Occident Pet	352,000	20⅞	+ ⅜
Exxon	348,700	53⅞	+ ¾
Hughes Tool	338,100	47¼	+3
Searle GD	301,300	14⅞	+ ⅜
Amer Hess	280,800	30⅞	+1
LouLd Exp	251,800	26⅝	
StdOil Ind	235,700	60½	+1⅜
Halliburtn	230,800	67¾	+2⅞
Cont Oil	224,600	32⅞	+ ¾
Norton Sim	222,200	15⅞	— ⅜
Gen Tire	218,700	25⅝	— ⅛
Scott Paper	215,300	18⅝	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	29.37
Advanced	939	773
Volume Up (in millions)	21.68	17.69
Declined	454	602
Volume Down (in millions)	6.24	7.32
Unchanged	427	482
Total Issues	1,820	1,857
New highs	78	49
New lows	9	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	846.24	856.72	843.21	852.82	+5.80
20 Trn	216.06	218.79	215.04	217.28	+0.93
15 Utl	102.98	103.62	102.44	103.25	+0.37
65 Stk	285.63	288.88	284.44	287.44	+1.61

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	101.16	99.53	100.69	+0.83
Industrials	112.91	111.02	112.39	+1.03
Utilities	50.81	50.19	50.63	+0.26
Finance	11.71	11.57	11.63	—0.07
Transp.	13.64	13.45	13.57	+0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 15	121,540	299,060	1,106
March 14	125,312	293,341	1,128
March 13	129,353	336,589	805
March 12	130,558	346,899	1,600
March 9	146,158	351,770	911

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

McCull Oil	236,300	5⅝	+ ⅜
Cdn Homstd	214,200	13½	+1¼
HouOilM	180,800	17⅛	+ ⅜
SecMig Inv	167,500	3⅞	+ ⅛
BowValley	98,900	23¼	+1⅛
RangerOil	98,000	15½	+ ⅜
ResrtIntA	97,800	53⅝	+ ¼
TotalPtl NA	90,800	19⅝	+1
GtBas Pet	85,500	6⅞	+ ⅜
Walnoc Oil	78,200	20¼	+2⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	4.44
Advanced	368	339
Volume Up (in millions)	3.36	2.79
Declined	234	252
Volume Down (in millions)	0.78	0.94
Unchanged	229	237
Total Issues	831	828
New highs	29	22
New lows	3	5

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
172.91	171.34	172.77	+1.12

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 16, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0115	4.095	107.95 *	46.90 *	0.2359	—	6.829 *	119.69 *	35.77 *
Brussels (a)	29.46	59.96	15.8075	6.8625	3.5015 *	14.65	—	17.533	5.68575
Frankfurt	1.8636	3.7919	—	43.38 *	2.215 x	92.67 *	6.32 *	110.85 *	35.95 *
London (b)	2.03195	—	3.7935	8.719	1,711.25	4.0845	59.91	3.42275	10.548
Milan	842.55	1,712.10	451.68	196.11	—	418.54	28.55	500.22	162.30
New York (c)	—	2.0293	1.8645	4.291	846.75	2.0117	29.395	1.6515	5.185
Paris**	4.29	8.7325	230.35 *	—	5.104 x	213.40 *	14.573 *	255.25 *	82.77 *
Zurich	1.6518	3.42205	90.2447 *	39.15945 *	0.2083	82.60925 *	5.71025 *	—	32.44055 *
ECU	1.35026	0.663647	2.51647	5.79868	1,135.37	2.71591	39.7651	2.26978	6.99???

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish krona 5.185 ; Escudo 47.90 ; Israeli £ 20.475 ; Peseta 69.17 ; Schilling 13.655 ; Sw krona 4.367 ; Yen 207.575 ; Norw. krona 5.101 ; Fin mark 3.972 ; Belgian financial franc 29.785 ; Hong Kong $ 4.855 ; Singapore $ 2.1763 ; Canadian $ 85.165 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amount needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

ECU : European Currency Unit as quoted in Brussels

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers, 2pm EST rates for New York.

**Indicative figures.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23¾	14½	RyanH 1	6.2	7	92	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
38⅜	14	RyderS .80	3.5	6	142	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
		— S—S—S —							
10¾	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.1	13	144	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	5.5	4	201	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
23¾	7	SPSTec .50	3.0	7	50	17	16¾	16¾	
36⅞	22½	Sabine .56	1.6	28	53	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ½
13	7	Safgdln .32	2.8	11	59	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
46	36⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.0	8	114	43	42⅝	43	+ ½
16¼	9½	SagaCp .44	4.3	5	77	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn 1.30	4.8	14	83	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+1⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	10.	7	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
43⅜	34⅜	StLSaF 2.50	6.6	5	32	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ¼
12⅜	10	SPaul 1e	9.2		59	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	5.9	8	59	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Salant .40	6.0	5	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21¾	8½	Sambos .60	6.8	6	288	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	84	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
16¼	9½	SJuanR 1.05t	6.4	23	296	u17	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
23¼	12⅝	Sanders .40	1.8	10	401	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ½
39½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.20	6.2	6	237	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅝
10¾	8	SFeIn pf .50	5.2		6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
40½	22¾	SFeInt .72	2.5	11	1283	29¾	27⅞	28⅞	+1⅞
19⅝	13	SgfWel .88	6.5	7	3	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	SaulRE			24	7½	7⅞	7½	+ ⅛
8½	3½	SavASlp		18	100	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.4	7	x34	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP 1	8.9	4	15	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
15⅝	12⅝	SavE A 1.34	9.9		1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
24¼	11⅜	Savin .50	3.6	4	172	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅜	Saxon		8	260	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer			14	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3	8	521	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.8	26	349	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅜
103½	64⅝	Schlmb 1.65	1.3	18	1281	u105	101⅝	104¼	+3⅛
67½	66⅞	Schlmb wi			44	u70⅜	68	70	+2½
23¼	18	SCOA s .80	3.3	10	168	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
6⅞	3½	ScotLad .36r	6.9		324	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ½
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.1	6	19	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.4	7	30	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
19¼	12⅝	ScottP .84	4.5	8	2153	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	
12½	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.5	8	124	u13	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.0	6	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6½	Scudder		16	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	8½	Scud pf .81e	9.1		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅞	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		20	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
36⅜	16⅝	SeaCont .42	2.1	5	188	20	19	19⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.6	5	82	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	SeabWA .40b	2.9	5	268	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	4.4	7	16	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅜
30¼	21⅞	Seagrm 1.12	3.8	11	186	30	29½	29¾	
17½	10	Seagrv .27e	1.6	8	60	16½	15½	16½	+1
29¼	15⅝	SealPw 1.10	5.1	6	45	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	10¾	SearleG .52	3.5	11	3013	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	19⅞	Sears 1.28	6.1	7	784	21	20¾	21	
14¼	7⅛	Seatrain		6	560	9	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
28¼	27⅜	SecPac n1.80	6.4	5	82	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
48¼	25⅞	Sedco .64	2.2	9	121	29¾	28	29¾	+2⅛
15⅜	11⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	9.8	6	17	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvColnt .28	3.4	6	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Shaksp .52	5.5	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.0	6	40	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
34½	19½	Shapell .15	.5	3	18	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH .40	3.8	3	86	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	30¼	ShellOil 2	5.4	7	1558	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
58¼	37¾	ShellT 1.33e	2.3	10	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.8	4	52	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
21¼	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	8.2		15	17	16½	16½	
18⅛	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.5		5	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin		29	43	22	21¾	21¾	
58	44	Shrw pf 4.40	8.8		z350	50	50	50	+2⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.0	7	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Signal .80	3.4	6	164	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
38⅝	28⅜	Signode 1.48	4.8	6	169	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	9½	SimPrec .24	1.5	13	34	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.3	13	1722	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80	5.7	4	248	14	13⅞	14	
38¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		8	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅛	Skaggs .80	3.2	8	73	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
29½	11¾	SkilCp .40e	1.4	11	6	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.4	8	158	11	10⅝	10⅞	
24⅞	14½	SmithA 1.40	7.7	3	24	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
50½	32⅞	SmithInt .92	1.9	9	261	49⅝	47⅞	48⅞	+1⅛
102½	52⅞	SmKln 2.40	2.6	17	468	91½	90⅞	91⅛	+ ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr .80	5.2	4	13	15⅝	15½	15½	
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.2	7	15	19½	19¼	19¼	
44⅞	28½	SnapOn 1.28	3.3	13	329	38⅝	38	38¼	— ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp .10e	1.2	14	180	8⅛	8	8½	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	SooLin s		7	47	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	SoAtlTr			19	4	4	4	— ⅛
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.7	8	67	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
20¼	17	SoJerIn 1.68	9.4	8	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
45⅜	24⅞	Soutdwn .60	1.5	7	185	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅞	SoetBk .80	6.1	6	33	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	7¼	SoetPS 1.17t	15.		7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.2	8	899	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	9	1901	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE 1.52	8.3	6	7	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	411	36¼	35½	36	+ ½
40	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.1	7	23	39⅞	39	39⅝	— ⅛
55¼	51⅜	SoNE pf4.62	8.6		z8750	54	54	54	— ½
34⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	8.2	7	134	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
57¼	44⅜	SouRy 3.20	6.2	6	85	51⅞	51⅛	51¾	+ ⅛
29¾	26¼	SoRy pf n2.60	9.5		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	7.5	8	31	23⅜	23½	23½	
34¾	22⅛	Soutind .72b	2.7	9	120	26¾	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
58½	39¾	SouRoyl 1	1.8	16	183	58	56½	56½	—1
18⅞	16⅛	SwlAir s .28	1.5	5	82	u19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
17¾	8⅛	SwtFore .30	1.8	6	434	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
34	20⅛	SwtFl pf1.50	4.5		28	33¼	31½	32¼	+1⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.3	8	163	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	SparlF .40	2.6	7	19	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
15½	9⅝	Sparton .60	4.7	12	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh		15	40	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
23½	14½	SperryH 1	6.4	5	35	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	34½	SprryR 1.32	2.8	8	323	47¼	46⅜	47⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM 1.05	6.2	7	285	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	38	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	22	Squibb 1.08	3.0	14	1571	36¼	34¾	36¼	+1⅜
13⅜	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.8	6	6	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
23	16½	Staley 1	4.9	16	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	22¾	StBrnd 1.36	5.7	9	128	24	23½	23¾	— ⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt .56	2.5	10	364	22½	22	22½	+ ½
20½	11⅞	StdMotA .64	3.7	8	22	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
48⅞	37⅛	StOilCl 2.80	5.7	8	1799	48⅞	47¼	48⅞	+1⅞
59⅜	45⅝	StOInd 3	5.0	8	2357	u60⅞	59⅝	60½	+1⅜
50	28⅞	StOilOh .88	1.8	13	1093	u50⅛	49⅝	50¼	+1⅜
64	56⅞	SOOh pf3.75	6.3		z10	59½	59½	59½	+ 2⅛
12¼	6¼	StPocCp .50b	6.2	4	76	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Standex .65	4.0	7	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.1	8	134	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
30¼	22¼	Starret 1.32	4.6	6	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	StMullinv		24	134	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅜	StaMSe 1.05	9.9		52	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	36½	StaufCh 2	4.9	7	204	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅜
8	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	9.4	4	12	7	7	7	
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg .77	4.7	11	987	16½	16	16½	+ ½
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.7	11	42	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.1	10	67	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.0	5	72	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
38⅜	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.7	6	20	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
31½	18	StokVC 1.32	4.5	10	31	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1	8.4		z30	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r	6.5	8	20	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1⅛
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.2	21	234	27⅝	25½	27⅝	+1¾
20⅞	13⅛	StopShp 1.10	6.7	4	21	16⅝	16¼	16¾	
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec		16	1035	36⅜	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
35⅞	24	StorerB 1.30	3.8	9	74	35	34¾	34½	— ⅛
17¾	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.9	6	30	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	27⅝	SluWar 1.25	4.1	5	47	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	SuavSho .20	5.7	12	9	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.1	7	95	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
32	20⅝	SunChm .60	2.1	5	45	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
27½	19	SunEl .60	2.4	14	62	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅞
47⅝	36⅝	SunCo 2.80	6.0	7	554	47¼	45⅝	46¾	+1⅛
48⅝	37½	SunC pf 2.25	4.7		48	u49	46½	48⅝	+1⅞
24¾	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	6.1	7	413	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ½
24⅝	19	Sundstr .80	3.6	7	173	22⅝	22	22½	— ¼
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.1		14	57	56½	57	+ ½
16¼	9	SunsM .20e	1.2	31	1811	u17½	16¼	17⅝	+1⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.2	9	114	17¼	17	17	— ¼
356	241	SuprOil 2.80	.8	40	161	u364	357	361	+5
16⅛	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	47	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
31	20¾	Suprn pf1.30	5.3		2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
13¼	5	Supsco			57	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
11⅞	7¼	SulroM .90e	9.1	10	26	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	15⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	53	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
21⅛	14½	Sybron .96	4.2	9	1909	u23⅞	22½	22⅞	+1⅛
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	6.3		18	39	37⅝	38¼	+2¼
16	7⅝	Systron .10	1.1	9	19	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
		— T—T—T —							
20⅝	10⅝	TRE .84	5.3	8	125	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅜
37⅞	33⅛	TRW 1.80	5.1	7	139	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ¼
81	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.5		10	69½	67¾	69½	+1
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.9	7	12	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Talcott			6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley 1	9.2	6	63	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.8		13	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
21⅛	16½	TampE 1.32	7.2	7	201	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy		8	264	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	14⅝	Tandycft		12	338	28¼	27	27⅞	+ ¾
13¼	7½	Tappan .20	2.7	52	46	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
15½	8⅛	Tchncolr .60	4.4	9	148	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅞	Technicn		10	157	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
54¼	32¾	Tektrnx .64	1.2	15	198	54	53½	53¾	
10⅜	6¾	Telecor		7	683	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
127	72½	Teledn 9.92t	8.4	6	307	118¼	116½	117¾	+1¼
15½	8¼	Telprmt		21	2096	u16⅛	15	16	+1
9⅛	3⅝	Telex		11	158	5½	5¼	5½	
34½	29	Tenneco 2.20	7.2	7	664	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Tesoro		7	1363	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	9.1		106	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ½
27⅜	22⅛	Texaco 2	7.6	8	5929	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
41¾	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	318	38⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅛
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.6	7	116	41⅝	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	25⅜	TxET pf2.40	9.1		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		9	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
46⅜	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.3	7	311	42	40⅝	41¾	+1⅛
21	16	TexInd .60	3.2	5	74	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
92½	62¾	TexInst 2	2.5	13	413	80⅝	79⅝	80¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	5⅝	TexInt		26	4535	12½	11	12¼	— ⅛
38⅛	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	1.0	10	435	u38¼	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
57	41¼	TxPcLd .40e	.8	15	6	47¼	46½	47¼	+1
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	8	942	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
24⅞	16⅝	Texsglf 1.20	5.0	18	133	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ¼
44⅞	35¼	Texglf pf 3	7.0		14	43	42	43	+ ⅜
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind		4	60	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron 1.80	7.0	6	46	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.4		8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	25⅛	Thiokol 1.30	3.9	7	26	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
48¼	35⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.6	13	51	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
14⅞	8¼	Thomln .52b	5.6	5	66	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
33⅜	20	ThmJW 1.50	5.4	6	42	27⅞	26¾	27⅝	+1⅛
16	7¾	Thrifty .60	4.0	13	83	15⅛	14¾	15	
36⅝	18⅝	Ticor 1.28	3.5	9	55	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .80	3.3	9	128	24	23	24	+1¼
34⅝	16⅞	TigerInt .80	3.7	6	281	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
50¼	35¾	TimeIn 1.50	3.8	7	40	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅜
32⅞	28	Timl pfB1.57	5.4		26	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
35¼	23⅛	TimesM 1.20	4.0	7	151	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
56¼	43	Timkn 3	5.3	7	27	u56⅛	55½	56¼	+1⅛
9	5⅛	TobinP			2	6½	6½	6½	
34½	13⅛	ToddSh		7	30	24½	24½	24½	
20¾	12⅝	Tokheim .60	2.8	10	463	u21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
25½	20⅛	TolEdis 2.20	9.7	8	23	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21	11.		2	21	21	21	— ¼
12⅛	7⅜	TonkaCp			4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
14⅜	8¼	TootRol .40b	3.9	7	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	ToroCo .72	2.7	9	71	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
17	15⅛	Tracor s .40	2.3	8	95	u17⅝	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	17½	Trane s		7	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
38¼	27⅜	TranUn 2.12	7.2	6	75	29½	29⅛	29¼	
30⅝	12½	TWC		4	755	17⅛	16	16⅝	+ ¾
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	11.		6	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅜
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90	12.		20	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	13½	Transm 1	5.8	6	432	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23¼	19½	TranInc 2	9.6		3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅞	Transco 1.24	5.0	10	406	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
14	7½	Transcn .60	4.2	8	173	u14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
104⅜	97¼	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z90	99	99	99	— ½
27⅜	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		2	25	25	25	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.5	4	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29¼	19¼	Tranwy 1.60	7.6	5	23	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
40⅝	29⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.6	4	261	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
44⅞	33½	Travelr pf 2	4.9		4	40½	40½	40½	
20⅜	16¾	TriCon 1.94e	11.		129	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
31¼	27⅜	TriCn pf2.50	8.9		2	28	28	28	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM		6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	7⅜	Triaind .10r	1.0		23	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
24¾	14¾	TriaPc .72	3.9	6	226	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
11⅜	6⅝	Trico .16	1.7	9	467	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ½
25	15⅝	Trintyln 1	5.3	16	15	19	18⅞	19	
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG 1.42	9.2	8	154	15⅜	15½	15½	
40¾	23¾	TCFox 1.40a	3.7	5	94	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ¼
24½	15⅛	TwinDs 1	5.0	7	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
23¾	14⅜	TycoLab .80	4.3	3	51	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
19⅛	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.7	8	18	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
40½	18½	Tymshr		16	520	38⅝	37⅛	38	+1
		— U—U—U —							
45¾	20⅛	UAL 1	3.7	2	472	27⅝	26½	27⅛	+ ¼
22¾	16⅝	UGI 1.64	9.0	6	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	14	UMC 1.20	7.0	7	66	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅝	UMET Tr			43	2½	2½	2½	
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	1.9	6	171	21⅜	20½	21	+ ⅜
34⅛	17	UVInd 1	3.1	7	357	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	8.0	5	34	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
49¾	35⅞	UnilLt 1.09e	2.1	9	2	u50¾	50⅜	50¾	+1
30	13	UnBncp .92	3.1	12	732	u30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	4.8	10	94	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
41¾	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.3	6	387	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅝	UnCmrce .20	2.0	12	69	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	UnlonCp .31r	5.3	7	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
15¾	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	120	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
38¾	32⅝	UnEl pf3.50	11.		z50	33¾	33⅜	33¼	
44¼	37	UnEl pf 4	9.8		z4360	40⅝	38⅛	40⅝	+3¼
49¼	39⅝	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z30	42⅛	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
79	75	UnEl pfL 8	10.		z20	77	77	77	—1
28¼	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
86	74⅝	UnEl pfH 8	10.		3	79	79	79	+1¼
64¼	46⅝	UnOCal 2.60	4.0	7	1461	u65⅝	64½	65⅝	+1⅛
60¼	42⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.9	11	297	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	14¾	UPac pf .47	2.3		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
8½	5	Unlroyal		172	234	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
84	42	Unlryl pf 8	14.		z4150	56	55½	55½	
15½	6⅞	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	91	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	10.		19	11⅝	11½	11½	
39⅞	29⅞	UEnRs 2.48	6.2	6	217	u40⅛	39¾	40¼	+ ½
		UFinCal s.90	3.1	8	206	29⅜	28½	29⅛	
23½	13⅛	UnGrty .16	.7	8	349	22⅞	22	22¾	+ ½
28⅛	22½	UIllum 2.56	11.	8	15	23⅝	23½	23½	
22	12½	UnItInd .85b	5.8	5	6	14⅝	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	UnitInn .22	1.9	5	20	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
13⅛	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.2	5	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn			135	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	UnRefg .84	3.4	5	27	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
16¼	14½	USFoS 1.58e	10.		31	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
37¼	29	USFId 2.40	7.0	4	106	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
33⅝	21½	USGyps 2	7.0	5	347	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
30⅞	22½	USGy pf1.80	7.0		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—1
13⅞	6½	USHom .52	5.3	4	114	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
10	6⅝	USInd .64	7.1	6	1460	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
20⅛	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.6	5	43	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
7	4⅝	US Rty			22	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe 1.48	6.3	5	102	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝	+ ½
30⅞	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.7	8	414	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
37	28	USTobc 1.84	5.7	10	18	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
52½	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.8	7	450	38	37⅜	37⅞	
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.5		1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
20	17⅜	UniTel 1.44	7.6	7	422	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
29½	27⅝	UniTl pf1.50	5.3		4	28¾	28¾	28¾	
24¾	22	UnlT 2pf1.50	6.4		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
23¼	10⅜	Unitrod .50	2.4	11	27	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Univar .56	7.6	7	33	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
22	16½	UnivFd .96	5.4	8	36	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
24	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	6.3	7	8	19¼	19	19	
56	34⅞	Upjohn 1.52	3.5	10	447	44	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
25	17	USLIFE .64	2.7	7	112	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	9¼	UslifeF .96a	9.1		52	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
19⅜	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.5	10	273	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
31¼	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.8		10	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —							
21⅜	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.3	6	139	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.2	7	17	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
9⅜	4⅜	Valleyln .40	6.7	19	60	6⅛	6	6	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	6.6	5	70	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
21⅜	11¾	Varian .40	2.4	63	45	17	16⅞	16⅞	
15	7½	Varo .32	3.5	5	798	9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
20¼	10⅛	Veeco .40	2.1	8	14	19⅛	18¾	18¾	
9⅝	4	Vendo			2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
3⅞	1¾	Venice			7	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
14¾	11¾	VestSe 1.36e	11.		50	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	17¼	Viacom .25	.8	15	98	u29¼	28½	29⅛	+1⅛
15¾	13⅛	VaEPw 1.32	9.9	7	905	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	86	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z60	88½	87⅝	88½	+ ⅞
104½	94¼	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z10	95¼	95½	95¼	— ½
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	11.		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45	10.		z100	74½	74½	74½	+1⅛
16	7⅛	Vornado		68	433	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
16	8⅛	Vulclnc .68	5.0	5	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM 1.60	5.1	7	51	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅜
		— W—W—W —							
37⅝	17½	WUI .60	1.8	12	112	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
22½	10⅜	Wabash .50	3.3	5	37	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.8	7	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	5.1		2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
7	3½	WachRty			39	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
29⅝	17⅛	WalMrt .30	1.2	13	382	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
30½	18⅝	Walarn 1.40	5.2	7	100	27½	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
38	27⅜	WlkrA 1.60a	4.4	8	11	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	19⅝	WallBus .84	3.3	8	13	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅜
29⅝	17⅜	WalMu 1.40	6.2	4	16	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.7	5	116	28½	27½	28¼	+ ½
12¼	10	WaltJ pf 1	9.1		z100	11	11	11	
37⅛	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.4		4	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	WardFd		9	41	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅛	Warnaco		5	111	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.6	7	23	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
57½	31	WrnCom 1	2.1	8	117	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	+1⅛
32½	22¾	WarnrL 1.20	5.0	9	1203	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.9	7	12	23	23	23	
31⅝	20⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.0	6	29	28⅛	28	28	+ ¼
39½	20⅛	WashSll 1.40	3.6	11	275	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	
24⅛	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.2	7	14	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	20	WasteM .50	1.7	11	110	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	2.0	14	44	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	WayGos .48	8.0	7	3	6	6	6	
9⅞	4¼	WeanUn .20	3.6	6	15	5⅝	5½	5½	
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e	.9	14	853	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅜
40⅜	27⅝	WelsMkt 1.20	3.4	9	3	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	25⅞	WellsF 1.72	6.0	6	91	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e	9.3	9	14	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.8	5	253	32½	32	32	— ½
11⅞	8¼	WstctT .80	7.3	9	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	WnAirL .40	4.7	3	222	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
37	23½	WAir pf 2	8.0		104	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.5	6	181	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.5	10	637	28	25⅞	27⅝	+1⅝
43¼	24¼	WPacln 1	2.3		90	u43⅝	42½	43⅝	+1⅛
25½	15	WnPubl .88	3.6	24	327	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅝
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.4	8	247	19	18¾	18⅞	
11⅞	9¼	WUn dpf1.18	12.		16	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	12.		11	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
25	16	WestaEl .97	5.1	6	786	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
30¼	23⅝	Wstvac 1.32	4.8	7	293	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
24⅝	16	Weybrg 1.08	5.8	5	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
31¼	22	Weyerhr 1	3.4	10	804	29⅞	28¾	29½	+ ⅜
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.5		55	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
41	27⅜	WheelF 1.20	4.1	8	70	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
44⅜	32	WheelF pf 2	6.0		3	33½	33½	33½	
18⅞	8⅞	WheelPit		4	41	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
49½	32	WhelPit pf5	12.		z800	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.6	7	117	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅜	WhitC 1.30	6.2	5	316	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
15⅜	5⅝	WhiteMt			148	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.6	6	282	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
19½	11⅝	Wickes .92	6.6	4	118	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
12	6½	Wieboldt .44	5.0	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.2	41	253	19⅞	19	19¼	+ ⅛
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.5	25	291	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
31¼	28¼	WinDx 1.44	4.9	9	41	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo		36	78	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ 1	9.3	13	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.5	8	28	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
93	82¼	WisE pf7.75	9.1		z100	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
23	19	WisGas 1.92	9.1	7	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.8		27	26½	26	26	
21⅞	18⅛	WiscPL 1.76	9.3	9	54	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.8	7	46	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.2	6	61	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
17½	10	WittrR .80	7.1	5	46	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	WolvrW .20	2.8	7	80	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
19⅝	12⅛	Womelc .40	3.7	8	405	16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.6	15	132	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6.4	5	399	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	7.1		4	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir		48	27	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
77½	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.6	8	10	66	66	66	+ ⅜
19⅛	8⅝	Wurltzr .48	4.6	6	3	10½	10½	10½	
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain .80	5.9	6	11	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
11½	6¼	WyleLb .50	5.2	6	50	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2¾	Wyly		21	392	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	41⅛	Xerox 2.40	4.1	10	560	58	56⅝	57⅝	+1
17	14¼	XTRA s .52	3.2	3	320	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
24¼	10⅞	Yates .20	1.0	5	89	19⅞	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
21⅞	15	ZaleCp 1	6.2	7	x26	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
17	12¼	ZaleptA .80	6.1		x5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.0	19	161	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	9¼	ZavreCp		5	44	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ZenithR 1	6.9	12	354	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurmind .80	5.3	6	53	15¼	15	15	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, March 16, 1979

AELInd	7⅛	8
AFAProt	10½	11½
AVMCp	4	4½
AddisnW	11¾	12½
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
AdvMicr	20½	21¼
AlexAler	28	28¾
Allcoinc	18⅞	19⅝
AllynB	10⅝	11½
AFinCp	22½	23½
AFurn	3⅛	4⅛
AGreat	11¼	11⅝
AMicros	11¾	12¼
AWeldng	15¼	16¼
Amlerr	2 13-16	3 1-16
Anadite	7⅛	7½
AnheusB	25	25½
AntoCp	8½	9
ArdenGp	2⅛	2½
ArkWGs	19¾	20½
AsdCola	21¾	22½
AtlGsLt	16⅝	16¾
BairdCp	8¼	8⅝
BanaHE	14⅞	15⅛
BkamRl	11½	12
BasicRs	7¼	7⅝
BassIFr	16	16¾
BayisMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8½	9½
BelzLab	30¾	31½
BibbCo	13⅝	14⅛
BirdSon	21	22½
Birtchr	2¼	2⅝
BlkHillP	26¾	27¼
Bonanza	4⅛	4½
BrookS	31	32½
BrwTom	18⅛	18¾
Buckbee	5¼	6
Buckeye	14⅞	14⅞
BurnupS	6	6⅝
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	2⅞	2⅞
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2⅝	2⅞
CareCp	7	8
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLco	24½	25½
ChesUtl	9¼	10½
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	35½	36¼
CitzUtB	31¼	32
ClarkJL	30	31½
ClowCp	9¼	9¾
ColuVent	1¾	2¼
ComCIH	22¼	22¾
CmlShr	25	27
CmwTel	38	40
ConnGn	35⅝	36¼
ConPap	58¼	59¼
Crawfd	17½	18½
CrosTre	17⅛	17¾
CullrFed	1	1¼
Cyclitron	14½	16
DonlyM	22½	23½
DtaDes	10¾	11⅛
DavlMol	22	24
DeklbAg	24½	25¼
DeLuxC	30	30¾
DetCanT	12½	13¼
DetrntB	22½	24½
DewevEl	1¾	2⅛
DiaCrys	22¾	23¾
DimCru	23½	25
Docutel	6⅛	6½
DollrGn	9⅝	9⅞
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	13⅝	14⅛
DoylDB	19½	20½
DunkinD	13½	14
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberline	11⅛	12⅛
EconLab	22½	23
ElPasEl	10⅝	10¾
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	6	6½
ElModul	5	6
EnrDev	16½	17½
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	22½	23½
EthanAl	27¼	28½
Fabri	13-16	1 1-16
FldUnLt	20¾	30¾
FlBkSys	36¼	37
FtBostn	16½	17½
FtEmpS	9⅝	10⅛
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅞
Flickgr	14¼	14¾
FloatPnt	11¾	12¾
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	18	18⅞
Formigli	3¼	4
FrankCp	8⅝	8⅞
FrankEl	13¾	14¼
Frndlce	22¼	23¼
GnRlEst	7⅝	9
GnReins	171	175
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	12⅝	13⅜
GrayAdv	35	38
Gilinist	14½	16
Gyrodyn	4½	5¼
Hardwk	12½	13
HrpRow	13⅛	13⅞
HarpGp	22⅛	23
HartINt	16¼	16¾
HenrdF	19⅛	20⅝
Holobm	2⅛	2¾
Hoover	10⅞	11⅝
HorizRs	1	1½
HyattInt	14½	16
InaNucl	3⅝	4⅛
IntraInd	3⅝	4⅛
IntelCp	62½	64
IntrcEnr	5¾	6¼
IntmtGs	13⅝	14¾
InBkWsh	9⅝	10¼
IwaSoUt	25	25½
JamWPr	8¼	9½
Jamsby	15⅝	16½
JiffyFd	9-16	15-16
JoslynM	19¾	20½
KalsSl pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅛	2⅛
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13⅝	13⅝
KaleGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	2¾	3½
KellySv	28	29½
Keuffel	12¾	13¾
Kimball	16¾	17¼
Kinglnt	10	11
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	13	14
LanceIn	19½	20¼
LandRes	3⅛	3⅝
LaneCo	20⅛	21¼
LidStar	8	8⅝
LinBcst	37⅛	38
Loctrn	10¼	11¼
MadsGE	15½	16
MagelPet	1⅝	2
MaiorRl	1	1¼
Malikrt	29½	30½
MatAsst	21½	21¾
MautLP	27	28⅝
McCorm	14⅛	14⅝
McQuay	10¼	11
MidnxW	19½	20½
MidCou	6¼	7¼
MidlRes	3⅝	4
MidlBks	28	29
Millior	27	27⅝
MissVIG	14	15
MonlCol	8	8⅛
MoorePd	15½	16¼
MorgRes	2⅛	3
Moslek	19⅛	20¼
MolchM	13	14
MotClub	5⅝	5⅝
Mueller	21	22
NaraCo	22⅞	24
NalGOil	16¾	17¼
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	14⅞	15⅜
NielsnA	22⅞	22⅞
NielsnB	22½	23
NoCarGs	11⅛	11½
NoEOIun	77½	79
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	16⅝	17⅛
Noxell	18⅝	19⅝
OgllvyM	23½	24¼
OhFerro	9⅛	10¼
OtterTP	21⅞	22⅞
PCAInt	7⅞	8⅝
PabstB	13	13½
PcGoR	22	22¾
PaulevP	6½	7¼
PeerAM	7⅝	8⅝
PenaEnt	16⅛	16⅝
Petrolit	47⅞	48¾
Pettibon	18¼	19¼
PierceSS	10¾	11½
Pinkrln	28	29
PionHiB	18⅛	19⅝
Plastline	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	3⅝	4½
Progrp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	10¾	11⅛
PurlBen	21½	22⅛
PutOCap	8⅛	8⅝
QualInns	4½	5¼
RagenPr	7¾	8¼
Ravchm	77	79
Raymnd	24	25
RecaEq	7⅞	8¼
RoadEx	28⅞	29¼
RobbMy	34	36
Rosaton	3¼	4¼
Rouse	8⅛	9⅛
RusStov	14⅝	15⅛
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2 11-16	2 15-16
ScripoH	50	53
SelsDell	10¼	11
Svcmstr	28	29
Shawmt	30¾	31¾
SolidSIS	9	10
SCalWtr	14½	15¼
SwGsCo	10⅞	11¼
SwElSv	15⅝	16½
Standyn	26¾	27½
StdRegs	24¾	25¼
StanHP	22¾	24¼
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7	7⅝
TIME DC	5	5⅝
Tampax	29½	30½
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	37¼	39¼
Tlerary	7⅛	9⅝
ToscoCp	9½	9¾
TrnsOcO	18⅛	19½
TricoPd	52½	55½
TritnOG	4⅛	5⅜
TysonFd	13⅛	14¼
UnMcGil	10½	11½
USSurg	19⅝	19⅝
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	23⅛	23⅝
UnPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10¾	10¾
VanDus	17⅝	18½
VanceSn	4⅛	5½
Velcro	10	10⅝
VaNBsh	14⅛	14⅝
WshEnr	14	14½
WebbRs	11½	12¼
Weldtrn	2	2⅝
WiginMg	8½	9¼
WellsGa	3	3⅛
WinMtg	3½	4
WmorC	28½	29
WoodLot	27¾	28½
WWEng	4 11-16	4 15-16
WrightW	5⅝	6
ZionUta	18¾	19¼

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11⅛-11¼	4 1/16-4 3/16	1/16-3/16	12⅜-12⅝	7⅞-8⅛
2 M.	10⅝-10¾	4⅛-4¼	⅛-¼	12⅛-12½	8-8¼
3 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	4 3/16-4 5/16	3/16-5/16	12⅛-12⅜	8 1/16-8 5/16
6 M.	11 1/16-11 3/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	9/16-11/16	12⅛-12⅜	8 11/16-8 15/16
1 Y.	10⅞-11	4 13/16-4 15/16	15/16-1 1/16	12⅛-12⅜	9⅛-9⅜

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8½-92	89¼	90¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	90	91
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
BFCE 8¾-83	96¾	97¾
Brazil 9¼-84	94¾	95¾
Brit Gas 9-81	98¼	99¼
BrokenHill 8-85	91½	92½
Cac Berm 8¼-84	94¾	95¾
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	92	93
Charbonag 8¾-81	96¼	97¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-36	95¼	96¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	95	96
EEC 7¾-84	91½	92½
ECS 8¾-81	97¾	98¾
ECS 8¾-97	90	91
EIB 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Ell Aquit. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95½	96½
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¾	91¾
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	97½	98½
I.U. Overseas 7-83	96	97
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Kockums 8-83	95¾	96¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95	96
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90	91
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97¾	98¾
NBrunswick 8-84	91¾	92¾
NZealand 9¼-82	98¾	99¾
NZealand 8⅞-83	96	97
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	97	98
QuebProv 9-83	96¾	97¾
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	94½	95½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
Singer 8¾-82	94	95
Stlnd 8⅞-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMay 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Uleh 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	75½	77½
Baker 5½-93	110	112
Beatrice 6¼-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	85	87
Beecham 6¾-92	113½	114½
Boots 6¾-93	103¼	104¼
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	71½	73½
Chevron 5-88	148	150
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62	64
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	84	86
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119	121
Cummins 6¼-86	86½	88½
DartInd 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-87	78	80
GenFoods 4⅞-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
GulWestn 5-86	87	89
Honneywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	94½	95½
INA 6-97	92½	94½
ISE 6¾-89	87½	89½
ITT 4¾-97	75½	77½
Jusco 6-92	114	115
Komatsu 7¼-90	141	142
MorganJP 4¼-87	90	92
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
OwensIll 4½-87	104	106
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	142½	144½
Revlon 4¾-87	122	124
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb 4¼-87	83	85
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	91	93
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4½-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long
Friday	95.15	98.[illegible]
Previous	95.17	98.[illegible]

هدية من الأهرام

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —

13⅝ 9⅝ AAR .28 3.2 7 12 11⅞ 11⅝ 11¾+ ⅛
4⅝ 3½ AAV .29e 7.0 7 19 4⅞ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
12 6⅝ APS .44 4.6 7 19 9½ 9¼ 9⅜+ ⅛
17¾ 7 AVC 6 6 10 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
34⅝ 17 AVX .50 1.9 10 12 26¾ 26⅜ 26⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ AZL 90 5 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝
10⅝ 6½ AbrdMf .40b 5.4 4 10 7½ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
17¾ 7⅝ AcmeU .30 2.8 12 5 10¾ 10⅝ 10¾+ ⅛
14⅝ 7¼ ActonCp .24b 2.3 7 80 10½ 9⅝ 10½+1
15¾ 7⅛ AdamR .12 .9 11 94 13¾ 13 13⅝+ ½
26⅝ 13¼ AdobeO .20 .9 21 95 23 22¾ 23 + ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ AegisCp 6 567 2 1¾ 1⅞+ ⅛
18¾ 9½ AeroFlo .30a 1.7 6 48 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅝+ ¼
7⅞ 3 Aeronca 21 18 5¾ 5½ 5¾+ ⅛
7½ 5⅝ AffiCap .10e 1.7 14 9 6 6 6
8 5⅝ AffilHsp .24 4.5 9 4 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
22¼ 16¼ AffilPub .80 4.0 8 12 20 20 20
9⅝ 5⅝ AfterSix .32 5.1 5 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼+ ⅛
8 3½ AlskAir .20r 4.2 3 11 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾— ⅛
8½ 5 Alcoloc .18 2.9 6 5 6½ 6¼ 6¼
22 10¾ AlleaCp wt 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
8½ 2¼ AlleaA wtO 93 5½ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
1⅛ 1-64 AlleaA wtN 44 1-32 1-64 1-64
47½ 27 AllaA pf 3 8.4 5 35¾ 35½ 35¾
8 5¼ AllianT .36e 4.3 11 5 u 8⅜ 8¼ 8⅜+ ⅛
8¼ 1⅜ AlldArt 122 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
11⅞ 4⅝ AlmySt .20e 2.8 6 21 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
9¼ 3⅝ Alphaln .10e 1.2 11 8 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
11½ 7⅝ Altamil .32e 3.1 4 4 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜
2 ⅝ AltecCp 25 34 1 1 1
8¼ 5⅝ Altec pf 2 7 7 7 — ⅛
19½ 12 AlterFd .50 3.3 5 73 15⅜ 14¾ 15 — ⅝
71½ 25⅝ Amdhl .40 1.1 13 540 37⅜ 36⅛ 36⅞—1½
15 3⅝ AmAgro 10 10 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+ ¼
10½ 6⅛ AmBilt .12e 1.4 6 10 8½ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
40½ 15⅜ AmBrd wt 2 27 27 27 + ⅛
11 7⅛ ABusPd .40 4.4 7 25 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
½ 1⅛ AmCapCp 8 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼— ⅛
11⅜ 7 AGarPd .34 3.4 6 32 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
13⅛ 6⅝ AmIPict 327 9⅝ 8⅞ 9⅝+ ½
3¾ 2¼ Alsraeli .09e 2.6 3 12 3½ 3½ 3½
10⅝ 6⅝ AMzeA .48 6.1 6 34 8 7¾ 7⅞
10⅝ 6⅞ AMzeB .48 6.0 6 10 8 8 8
46⅝ 29½ AmMlg 1.90f 4.8 7 7 39¾ 39⅝ 39⅝— ⅜
14⅝ 7⅝ AMdBld .40 3.9 11 70 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ½
24¼ 8¼ AMotln .30 2.1 6 29 14⅛ 13¾ 14⅛+ ⅛
30⅝ 22⅝ AmPetf 2.20 7.7 9 64 28¾ 28⅜ 28¾+ ⅜
14⅝ 7⅝ APrecs .40 4.2 7 20 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
12¾ 5⅝ ASciE .04e .6 18 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ¼
15⅝ 8 AmTec .50a 5.6 4 6 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞
5¾ 2½ Andrea .14e 4.5 10 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
17¼ 8½ AngloC .18e 1.2 8 538 14¾ 13¾ 14¾+1
14⅝ 7¼ Anken .44 3.6 7 75 13 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅞
8⅝ 6⅝ Anthony .40 4.8 5 43 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅜+ ¼
17½ 8⅝ ApIDta .16 1.4 8 9 11⅝ 11½ 11½
14⅝ 5¾ ApldDev 20 137 9⅛ 8⅞ 9
24⅝ 13⅝ AqulfCa .39 1.6 13 105 24 23⅞ 23⅞+ ⅛
10⅝ 7 Armin .12 1.3 7 22 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛
10¾ 6 ArrowA .20 2.1 6 3 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 6⅝ Arundel 4 13 9 9 9 — ⅛
20⅝ 10 Asamer .30 1.8 313 16⅝ 15⅞ 16⅝+ ⅝
9¼ 6⅝ Astrex 7 33 8 8 8 — ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Atalnta .15e 3.3 4 1 6 6 6
3¼ 1⅝ AtlsCM .05e 1.7 33 44 3 2¾ 3
7⅝ 3½ AtlasCp wt 17 5½ 5¼ 5⅜+ ⅛
9¼ 3⅝ Audiotr .12b 2.5 5 11 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞— ⅛
31⅞ 18⅝ Augat .44 1.5 14 5 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
4⅝ 2 AutoTrn 15 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4¼ 1⅞ AutmRad 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
40¼ 28⅝ AutoSw .80a 2.2 10 7 36⅛ 35⅞ 36⅛
8½ 4⅝ AVEMC .34 6.5 6 15 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼+ ⅛
25 16¾ Avondl 1.20 6.5 7 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
19¼ 7⅝ Aydin 10 40 12¾ 12 12⅛+ ⅛

— B—B—B —

2⅝ 11-16 BRT 44 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼+ ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ Baker .20e 5.3 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾— ⅛
34 18⅞ Baldor .28 1.1 12 5 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝
7½ 5⅜ BaldwS .32a 4.7 4 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
20⅝ 15⅛ BanFd 1.11e 6.3 10 17½ 17⅜ 17½+ ⅛
4⅝ 1¼ Bangor wt 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
11½ 7 Banlsir .40 4.6 15 40 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅜
13 6½ Barnwl .20 2.1 13 36 9½ 9 9½+ ½
25⅝ 8½ BarryR .20b .8 14 47 24 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ BarthS 13 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
5⅝ 2⅝ Bartons 24 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ BaruchF 54 69 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞+ ⅛
4¼ 1½ Barwick 21 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
3¼ 2 BelscR 9 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
19⅝ 10⅝ BnfSt A .40 2.0 5 19 u19⅞ 19¼ 19⅞+ ⅝
20⅝ 10⅝ BnfSt B .40 2.0 5 10 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅝+ ⅞
5 2½ BergEnt 6 7 3¼ 3 3¼+ ⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ BergenB .10e 1.2 6 31 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼+ ⅛
17½ 13⅝ BrgB pf1.15 7.5 3 15¼ 15¼ 15¼
8½ 1⅝ BernzO 7 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
3¾ 1⅝ Berven 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
3½ 2 BethCp 5 2½ 2½ 2½
9⅛ 4⅝ Beverly 11 118 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
13⅝ 8 BicPen .48 5.1 7 49 9⅝ 9⅜ 9½+ ⅛
2⅞ 1⅝ Bickford .05e 2.4 9 3 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 8¼ BigVSps .24 2.6 5 16 9⅝ 9⅜ 9¼— ⅛
10½ 6⅞ Blessng .44b 6.3 4 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
25½ 9¾ Blount .48 2.4 6 10 20 20 20
5⅝ 3⅝ BodinAp 21 4⅞ 4¼ 4⅜
15 5⅝ BoltBer .20 1.6 8 12⅝ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ BowVall .10 .4 16 989 u23⅝ 22¼ 23¼+1⅛
9 2⅝ Bowmar 40 104 4⅛ 3¾ 4 + ⅛
24 11¼ Bowne .48b 2.5 8 12 19½ 19¼ 19½+ ¼
13⅞ 5½ BradldN .26 2.8 8 76 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
5¼ 3⅝ Branch .20 5.0 4 3 4 4 4
22⅝ 7⅝ Braniff wt 6 9⅝ 9 9⅝— ⅛
18⅞ 13 Brascan 1a 5.4 4 292 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
38¾ 20½ BraumE 1.40 4.6 8 2 30¼ 30⅛ 30¼
14⅝ 4⅛ BreezeCp 9 58 14¾ 13⅝ 14¾+1
19½ 9¾ BrooksP .44 3.1 10 18 14¼ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ½
35½ 21⅝ BrnFA 1.16 3.6 11 11 32 31⅝ 32 + ¼
36½ 21 BrnFB 1.16 3.4 11 156 34 33½ 33⅞+ ¼
3¾ 1⅞ Burgess 4 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 8⅞ Burnsin .60 6.0 7 30 10⅝ 10 10 — ⅛

— C—C—C —

18 10 CK Pet .16 1.0 42 x106 15½ 14¾ 15½+ ⅝
14⅝ 4¼ CDI 7 36 9⅝ 9 9¼+ ⅛
16⅝ 6⅝ CHB Fd .57f 7.0 8 11 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ¼
6½ 3½ CMI Cp .05e 1.1 8 12 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞
19¼ 9¼ CRS .30 2.8 6 23 10¾ 10¼ 10¾+ ¼
27½ 12¼ CWTron .70 2.6 6 36 27⅛ 26⅞ 26⅞
9 3¾ CagleA .05e .6 6 2 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
22¾ 13 Caldor .40 2.0 8 98 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ⅛
13⅛ 3⅝ Calcomp 14 85 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
6⅜ 3 CalLife .05e 1.1 13 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
24 19 CalLf pf2.50 12. 3 20½ 20½ 20½
9⅝ 8⅝ CalLf pf1.10 13. 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
41¾ 25 CalPtC 1.60a 4.5 5 34 35¼ 35 35¼+ ¼
22⅝ 10¾ Camco .20 1.2 8 58 16⅞ 16⅝ 16¾
6⅝ 3 1-16 CaChbA 39 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ¼
12¼ 6⅝ CdnHomO 27 2142 u13½ 12½ 13½+1¼
10 4⅝ CdMarc .30 3.2 9 72 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ¼
19⅝ 10¾ CdnMerr 14 16 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 13½ CdnOcci .58a 3.0 14 2 19⅛ 19¼ 19¼+ ¼
91¼ 48 CdnSupO 15 652 u93 90 91½+1¼
6⅜ 3⅝ CapitlFd .20 4.4 5 14 4½ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
6⅝ 3 Coresso .05e 1.1 11 21 4⅝ 4¼ 4½+ ¼
32⅝ 24½ Carnat 1.50 5.5 8 231 27¾ 27⅛ 27⅝— ⅛
15⅞ 11¾ CaroEn 1.20 7.9 6 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
53⅝ 53¼ CaroPLpf 5 9.5 z10 52½ d52½ 52½—1½
18¼ 13⅝ CastlAM 1b 6.5 5 2 15½ 15½ 15½+ ⅛
23⅝ 19⅝ CasFd 1.60a 7.7 2 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞+ ¼
3¾ 1⅝ CaubCft 6 72 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
6¼ 5½ CentSe .65 11. 11 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
6 3½ CentryF 6 24 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 12⅝ Cenvill 1 6.6 5 79 15½ 15¼ 15¼
4½ 2⅛ CertifCp 8 84 u 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅜
6⅝ 3⅝ Celec .08 1.7 10 9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ¼
8¼ 6¼ ChadMl .60 9.1 6 35 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
3⅝ 1¾ ChampHo 695 2¼ 2 2¼+ ⅛
16 13⅛ ChartM s 5 2 14 14 14 + ⅛
30⅝ 19½ ChiRv 1.60a 7.4 10 46 21¾ 21½ 21½— ⅜
29⅝ 15⅝ ChiefDev 1e 3.4 24 175 u29⅝ 29¼ 29⅝+ ⅜
11⅝ 6⅝ ChildWld 9 2 9 9 9
12⅝ 6½ ChiltnCp .28 3.9 4 3 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
16⅝ 7 Citation .56 5.3 7 4 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ¼
26⅝ 24 CitBkNJ 1.80 7.5 5 1 24 24 24
12½ 10¾ CityGas .92 7.9 5 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ¼
6 3 Clabir .14b 3.6 11 5 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
5½ 3⅝ ClarkC .18e 3.8 7 9 4⅜ 4⅝ 4⅜+ ⅛
11¾ 5½ Clarostat 7 4 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
22 14¼ Clausng 1.32 6.3 7 13 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅜
20 8⅝ Clopay .32 3.1 6 53 10½ 10⅛ 10¼+ ¼
5½ 2 CohenHat 10 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾+ ⅛
6⅞ 2⅝ Cohu .16e 4.6 11 5 3½ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ Colemn .92 5.3 7 38 17½ 17 17½+ ½
21¾ 9⅝ ColCml 27 167 14½ 13¾ 14¼+ ⅜
13⅝ 6⅝ Colwell .60 4.9 8 11 12½ 12¼ 12¼— ⅜
32 21⅝ Cominc 2 6.4 9 3 31½ 31¼ 31¼— ⅜
23¼ 15⅝ ComAll .40 2.0 7 13 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ¼
17¾ 9⅝ ComMtl .60 3.6 5 26 16⅞ 16¼ 16⅝+ ½
35¼ 13⅝ Comdint 7 109 23 22⅝ 22½+ ⅛
5½ 1⅝ ComdrCp 30 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
10⅝ 8⅝ Compo s.20 2.2 12 118 9½ 8⅞ 9¼+ ⅜
2⅝ 1⅝ CompuD 8 11 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ⅛
7⅝ 11-16 Complnv 23 3 3 3
17½ 10⅝ Conchm .80 4.7 6 17 17¼ 17 17 — ⅜
7⅝ 3⅝ ConcrdF 6 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
18½ 8¾ Condec .30f 3.0 27 10 9⅝ 10 + ½
4 2⅞ ConnllyC 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 5 ConnrHm 4 13 7¾ 7¾ 7¾— ½
23½ 15½ Conrock .90a 3.9 7 3 23¼ 23¼ 23¼— ⅛
5½ 3½ Conroy .16 3.6 5 56 4½ 4¼ 4½+ ¼
12¾ 5¼ ConsOG 1100 322 11 10⅝ 11 + ¼
11½ 8⅝ ConsRef .60 6.7 8 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
7⅝ 4 ContMtl 5 17 5¼ 5 5 — ¼
⅞ ¼ ContTel wt 8 5-16 ¼ ¼
14⅝ 5¼ Cookin .20e 3.1 3 17 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅜— ⅛
33½ 12⅝ CookP .60 1.8 14 90 u33⅝ 32¼ 33⅝+1⅛
6½ 2⅝ CoopJr .10e 2.8 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 13 CoreLb .28 1.3 15 64 21⅞ 21½ 21⅞+ ⅜
15⅞ 12⅝ Corenco .80b 6.7 5 11 12¼ d11⅞ 11⅞— ½
17⅝ 13⅝ Cornlius .60 4.8 8 17 16¾ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 3⅝ Coscolnc 12 2 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝— ⅛
5½ 2¾ Cramer 1 3⅛ 3 3
14¼ 9½ CrestOil .24a 1.7 17 86 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ¼
28⅝ 15⅝ Crompl 1.40 5.3 5 9 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝+ ½
32½ 23 CrossAT 1 3.6 10 99 27½ 25⅝ 27½+2½
54 20⅝ CwnCP .60a 1.1 6 404 53⅝ 51¼ 53⅝+3⅝
12⅝ 7 Crownin .28 3.3 4 21 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝
17½ 9¼ CrutcR .36 2.4 18 327 15 14¼ 15 + ¾
29½ 14⅝ CrystlO .60 2.2 305 28⅝ 26⅝ 27½—1½
20⅝ 16⅝ CubicCp .60 3.3 7 24 18½ 18¼ 18¼— ⅛
22½ 16¼ Curtice 1.10 6.2 5 3 17⅝ 17¾ 17¾+ ¼

— D—D—D —

4¾ 2⅝ DCL 5 64 4½ 4 4⅛
7⅞ 2½ DWG .35f 12. 9 59 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
6 3½ DamonC 4 27 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
14¼ 6¼ Damson 29 519 10 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ Dalaod .30 1.7 8 515 17¾ 17¼ 17½— ¼
14⅝ 9 DayMn .25e 2.0 21 22 12⅝ 12½ 12¼+ ⅛
7⅛ 1¼ DeRose 15 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 2½ Decoratr .24 8.3 10 11 2⅝ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
10⅝ 6 DelhiOil .05e .5 12 129 10 9½ 9⅝
9⅞ 7 DellwdF .60 7.4 4 5 8¼ 8 8½— ⅛
23 15⅛ DenTal .20 1.1 16 43 18⅝ 18½ 18¾+ ¼
23⅞ 21¾ Depslr $1.40 6.1 6 1 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞
2⅞ 1 DesanJw 22 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
15⅞ 9 DevCpA 5 43 15⅝ 15½ 15½
5⅝ 2⅝ Digicon 24 35 4¼ 3⅞ 4¼+ ⅜
18⅝ 14⅝ Dillard .40 2.4 6 2 17 17 17
2¾ 13-16 Diodes 18 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
3⅞ 1½ DisFab 7 19 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞+ ⅛
36 10½ Documat 11 234 21½ 20½ 21⅛+ ⅜
107¼ 52¼ DomePt 9 249 105 103 103½—1
23 13 Domtor 1.80a 7.9 5 23 22¾ 22½ 22¾
19½ 9½ Downy .40 2.5 4 24 15¾ 15½ 15⅝— ¼
12⅛ 7½ DrivHarr
14⅞ 7 DrFair .40 4.8 8 3 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜
1¾ 1 3-16 Dunlop .08r 6.1 5 1 15-16 1 5-16 1 5-16
19¼ 13 DuplxPd .80 4.2 4 10 19½ 19 19¼+ ¼
36½ 22⅝ Duplx pf1.45 4.3 3 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
13½ 8⅝ DurTst .40b 4.2 10 12 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
6⅛ 2¾ Dynlctn 45 4¼ 4 4¼
22 12¼ Dyneer .72 3.3 6 11 u22½ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛

— E—E—E —

7 3⅝ EAC .21e 5.3 4 4 3⅝ 4
18 11¼ EarthRes 1 5.5 8 163 u18⅛ 17¾ 18⅛+1
22¾ 16½ EsmCo 1.20 6.9 9 2 17½ 17½ 17½
5⅝ 1⅝ Edmos 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
21½ 11¼ EDO .50 2.8 9 25 18⅝ 18 18 — ½
13⅝ 7⅛ Ehren .10a .8 16 170 13⅛ 12 13 + ⅜
12⅝ 8½ ElcorCp .20 2.0 8 37 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ ElAudD 4 29 4 3⅞ 4
24⅛ 15 Electrog 1 5.7 6 7 17¾ 17½ 17½
15⅝ 8½ ElecEng .24 2.0 10 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
34 23⅛ ElecAm 1.20 3.6 7 48 33¾ 32 33⅝+1
8⅛ 6⅝ EmrRd 5 112 u 8¾ 7½ 8¾+1⅛
10½ 5⅝ EngyRs .24 3.3 12 220 7⅝ 6¾ 7⅝+ ⅝
3⅞ 2 Ero Ind 13 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 11⅛ EsqRd .57e 3.5 5 5 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅜
20⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.6 8 22 15⅝ 14⅞ 15½+ ½
8⅛ 4½ Execlve 12 7 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 7⅛ Execln .40f 2.2 17 3 18 18 18 + ⅛

— F—F—F —

9½ 3⅛ FSF Ind .12 3.0 48 4⅛ 4 4
15¾ 8 Fabind .50 3.4 4 23 14¾ 14½ 14¾
6⅝ 1½ FairTex 4 32 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
3½ 1¼ FairlNob 6 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ¼
4⅞ 2½ FairmC .15 4.0 13 7 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾
16½ 7¾ FamDlr .36 3.1 7 11 12 11⅝ 11¾+ ⅛
14 7⅛ FayDrg .20b 2.1 8 17 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ½
21 11½ FedMart .60 3.3 8 2 18¼ 18½ 18½+ ⅛
7⅞ 4⅝ FedRes 22 104 7 6¾ 6¾
28⅝ 18⅝ Felmnt .20 .7 16 85 28¾ 28 28⅝+ ¾
5⅞ 2⅛ Fidelco 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
16 11⅛ FinGen .40b 3.1 6 10 13 13 13
13½ 10⅛ FinGnA .40b 3.9 12 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
10⅝ 7⅛ FtConn .88 9.4 7 6 9⅛ 9 9⅛
24⅝ 14 FtSLSh 1b 4.7 5 4 21⅜ 21½ 21½— ⅜
19½ 10 FischrP 1f 7.8 7 7 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝
4½ 1⅞ Fishman 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11⅝ 3⅝ FlanEnt 7 39 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅛
41½ 20 FlightSf .28 .8 16 69 36 35½ 35½— ½
4¾ 2⅝ FlaCap 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
12 5⅝ FlaRck .21e 2.5 4 22 8½ 8¼ 8½+ ⅛
17½ 5 FlowGen 13 21 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 10¼ Flowers .42 3.3 7 54 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅜
36¾ 20⅛ FlukeJ .96f 2.8 14 4 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
10 5⅞ Foodrm .50 7.0 4 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
8½ 6 FooteM 19 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
31⅜ 26½ Foote pf2.30 7.2 1 30½ 30½ 30½+ ¼
73 56 FordCan 5a 8.1 13 z60 61¾ 61 61¾+1¾
25¼ 8¾ ForestC .10 .8 29 12½ 11¾ 12⅛+1
7⅝ 3 ForestLab 9 6¾ 6¼ 6¾+ ½
7½ 4¼ FranklnRt 18 6 6⅝ 6¾ 6¾
11¾ 5⅝ Franks .32 3.3 7 21 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 7¾ FriendFr 2 9½ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
12½ 9½ Friona .40 3.7 3 156 11 9⅞ 10⅞+ ⅞
9½ 6 Frischs .30b 4.7 5 3 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜+ ⅛
19⅝ 8¾ FrontA .20b 1.7 5 16 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝+ ¼
9⅞ 2¾ FrontA wt 22 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅛

— G—G—G —

2⅝ 1 GIExpl 9 12 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅝ GRI .30 5.1 8 69 5⅞ 5½ 5⅞+ ⅛
2⅝ 1¼ GTI 3 1½ 1½ 1½
9⅝ 5½ Galaxy .06i .9 4 5 6⅝ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
16 6¾ Garan .81e 10. 5 6 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ¼
4½ 2½ Garland 13 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
28½ 8⅝ GalLiet .40b 2.0 7 31 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝
4 2⅝ Gaylrd 4 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
5 2½ GnEmp .24a 5.5 7 16 4⅝ 4 4⅜+ ⅛
10⅝ 4¼ GenExp 94 8½ 7⅞ 8¼+ ⅜
5⅝ 2¾ GnHous 4 15 3⅛ 3 3
8⅝ 3 Genge .10e 2.1 5 7 5 4⅞ 4⅞
5⅝ 1½ Geniscc 10 19 3⅛ 3 3⅛
8 4½ GenvDr .10r 2.2 5 7 4⅝ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
24 13⅝ GerbSc .20 .9 9 66 23¼ 22⅝ 23 — ⅜
25 18¼ GiantF 1.30 5.2 6 14 24⅞ 24¾ 24⅞+ ⅜
14⅝ 7⅝ GntYell .55e 5.6 8 55 10⅛ 9¾ 9⅞— ⅛
7¼ 4⅞ Glasrock 16 21 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅛
28⅝ 18⅞ Glatfltr 1.20 4.3 7 5 27⅞ 27⅞ 27⅞+ ¼
11⅝ 6 GlenGer .16 1.9 5 5 8¾ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
30 13½ Glnmr .72 3.1 8 14 23⅝ 23 23¼+ ⅜
14 7¾ Globeln .70 6.4 9 8 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
11¼ 7¼ Glosser .40 3.5 6 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
6½ 3½ Gldblatt 6 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ¼
19½ 5½ GoldnCyc 8 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
44⅝ 15⅝ GldNugt .08l .3 31 451 25⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅝
15⅝ 7 GoldWH .64 7.9 4 10 8½ 8 8½+ ⅛
1⅛ ⅝ Goldfield 13 11-16 11-16 11-16
2⅝ ⅝ Gdrich wt 23 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
26 18⅞ GormR 1.20a 5.8 7 5 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
10¾ 7⅝ GouldT .88 8.7 10 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
13¾ 6¼ GrahMl .30 3.2 28 2 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ⅜
18⅝ 9 GrndCtl .50 4.8 5 19 10⅝ 10⅜ 10½— ⅜
19½ 8⅝ GrangrA 11 3 12½ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ GtAmlnd 4 7 7⅝ 7 7⅝
9 4⅝ GtBasinP 31 855 7 6½ 6⅞+ ⅜
26¾ 18⅜ GtLkCh .28 1.0 15 28 u28⅝ 26¾ 28¼+1½
3¾ 1⅞ Greenmn 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
7⅞ 5⅞ GREIT .40 5.1 15 373 u 8 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 10½ Gulfrd .60 3.3 3 4 18 18 18 + ⅛
38¾ 23½ GlfCan 1.40 3.6 10 65 38¾ 37⅜ 38½+ ½
11⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 8 18 8 7⅞ 8 + ¼

— H—H—H —

8½ 3⅝ Hampln 4 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
31⅛ 21⅞ Harland 1 3.8 10 13 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ¼
5⅝ 1⅜ Harvey 4 28 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Hasbro .20 4.2 7 3 4⅞ 4⅝ 4¾— ⅛
10⅝ 8⅝ Hasting .60 5.9 6 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
7½ 4 HawalA 525 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
9⅛ 3⅛ HllhCh 13 106 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½+ ½
10⅝ 6 HelthM .22 2.8 5 2 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ HeinWer .39e 4.8 7 4 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
6⅞ 3⅝ Heinlck .10 2.2 9 167 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
2¾ 1⅝ HellmMlg 55 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ⅛
12⅝ 4⅞ HIGInc .03r .4 8 11 8¾ 7⅞ 8¼+ ½
14⅝ 4¾ HIShear .20 1.8 7 24 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅜
7½ 6⅝ Highland 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
9⅝ 4⅝ Hipimic .20 2.7 14 2 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
7¾ 3⅝ Hofman .20 4.8 4 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅞ 5½ HollyCp 12 166 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
45½ 33¼ HomeOA 1.30 2.9 10 21 45½ 44⅝ 45⅛— ⅛
30⅝ 15 Hormel 1.48 5.0 6 3 29¾ 29½ 29½
16 6⅝ HornHar 28 9¾ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
13¼ 8½ HospM .60 5.9 27 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
21 15⅝ Hotel 1.77e 10. 12 1 17 17 17 + ⅛
7⅞ 5 HousRon .50 7.3 4 51 7 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
6⅞ 3 HouseVl 14 262 4⅜ 4 4⅜+ ⅜
27½ 13½ HouOM .80 4.5 10 1809 17⅞ 17 17¾+ ¾
26 15¾ HouO pf1.69 8.4 120 20¼ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅜
15⅝ 6½ HowelC .40 2.7 13 129 14⅝ 14 14⅝+ ⅜
4¼ 2⅝ Howell .15e 5.5 16 10 2¾ 2⅝ 2¾+ ¼
31½ 22¾ HubellA 1.44 5.3 8 5 27 26⅞ 27 + ½
31⅞ 23⅝ HubellB 1.44 5.5 8 26 26¼ 26 26 + ¼
14½ 6 HuckMf .28 2.3 7 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼+ ¼
11⅞ 6½ HudsnGn 3 1 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
54½ 33⅝ HudBO 2 3.8 9 134 52⅞ 52¼ 52⅞+ ⅛
15¼ 8¼ Huffy .68 6.0 6 27 11½ 11 11⅜+ ⅛
8½ 3¾ HuntH .16e 3.4 5 10 4¾ 4⅜ 4¾
47¼ 24⅝ HuskyO 1 2.5 8 125 40 39⅝ 40
7⅝ 3 Hycel 18 5 5 5

— I—I—I —

5⅞ 3½ ICH .15e 3.8 4 25 4 4 4
10 7 ICM .50e 5.7 11 10 8¾ 8½ 8¾
5⅝ 3⅝ IFS Ind .14 2.8 6 35 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
2 1 5-16 ImpGp .09e 4.6 7 5 1 15-16 1 15-16 1 15-16—1-16
6⅝ 3¼ Imperlnd 3 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
24 16⅝ ImpOil 1 4.2 10 84 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞— ⅛
3 1 InflightSv 4 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
23½ 8⅞ Instron .40 1.8 8 12 22⅝ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
2 ⅞ InstrSys 25 253 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
19¾ 9⅞ InsSy pf.28r 2.7 3 10½ 10¼ 10½+ ⅛
12⅝ 4 IntegRes 12 24 8¾ 8½ 8¾— ¼
8¼ 6 IntCtyGs .28 3.3 8 143 u 8½ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 10⅞ Intrmk .15e 1.3 6 13 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
4½ 2½ IntBnknt 17 49 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
28⅞ 15⅞ IntGenl 1.40 5.1 5 23 27⅞ 26⅞ 27⅝+ ¾
10 4½ IntProt .30 4.4 4 60 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
9⅛ 6½ IntSeaw .60 8.1 5 11 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
2⅝ 13-16 IntStrtch 7 1 1 1
38¼ 24½ InvDvA 1.28 3.4 7 152 37⅞ 37⅜ 37⅜— ⅛
9⅝ 6¼ InvDvB .32 3.4 7 80 9⅜ 9⅝ 9⅝
9⅝ 7 InvRlT .57e 6.9 13 8 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
28⅝ 15½ lonics 10 14 20⅞ 20⅝ 20¾+ ⅜
34½ 14⅝ IroqBrd .30 1.2 9 45 25 24⅞ 25 + ¾
5½ 2⅝ Irvinind .10 2.7 17 3¾ 3⅝ 3¾+ ⅛
8½ 6⅝ IsraelD .67e 9.6 5 7 7 7

— J—J—J —

7⅝ 4⅞ Jaclyn .40b 7.6 6 3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
17⅝ 9 Jacobs .50b 3.8 7 86 13½ 12⅞ 13¼+ ½
11½ 5⅞ Jensen 1.40f 16. 5 16 9 8⅞ 9
5⅝ 2⅝ Jetero .05e 2.1 4 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
3 1⅝ Jetronic 9 18 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
11¼ 5⅝ JohnPd .36 6.0 10 16 6 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
4¾ 2¼ JuniperP 45 189 4¾ 4⅝ 4½— ¼
9¾ 6⅝ Jupiter 4 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ¼

— K—K—K —

6⅝ 3¼ KTelln .30e 5.5 11 43 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Kalsin 11 2⅛ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
3 11-16 KaneMill wt 2 15-16 15-16 15-16
51¾ 42½ KnGs pf4.50 10. z10 44¾ 44¾ 44¾— ¼
10⅝ 3½ KapokT 15 4 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
16¾ 8⅝ KayCp .50 3.1 8 14 16¼ 16 16⅛— ⅛
17½ 7⅝ KenalCp 7 333 12⅝ 12¼ 12½+ ½
12⅝ 8 Kenwin .48a 4.8 5 4 10 9⅞ 10 + ¼
7⅝ 3⅝ Ketchm .23f 4.8 5 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾
7⅝ 3½ Key Co .20e 4.8 4 7 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
3¾ 2⅝ KinArk 7 29 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1 KingOpt 21 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅜+ ⅛
21⅛ 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.6 7 30 19⅝ 19⅜ 19½+ ⅛
33⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 8 2 24⅝ 23¾ 24 + ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ KuhnStr 13 2 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝

— L—L—L —

6⅛ 2⅝ LSB .10r 2.1 11 50 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝
3⅛ 1⅝ LaBarge .06e 3.0 17 1 2 2 2
6⅝ 2⅛ LaPnt 4 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
12⅛ 8 LQuint 1.08f 13 13 80 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
6⅛ 1⅝ LafyRad 55 3 2⅞ 3
3⅛ 2 LakeSh 11 5 2 9-16 2 9-16 2 9-16
10 2⅝ Landmk 4 20 5 5 5 + ⅛
18⅝ 15⅝ LeaRont s .60 3.3 9 17 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅜
8½ 3½ LeePh 17 31 5½ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
15⅝ 6⅞ LehighP 4 4 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
18½ 11⅛ LeighPd .80 4.4 7 3 18 18 18
8⅞ 2⅝ LeisureT 4 34 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
12 5⅛ LibtyFb .39f 4.9 5 11 8¾ 8 8
9¼ 5⅛ Lightolr .24 2.6 6 41 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛
8¼ 5⅞ LilliAnn .24 3.2 14 8 7⅝ 7½ 7½+ ⅜
6⅛ 3¾ LincAm 6 50 6⅝ 6 6
5⅝ 2½ LloydsE 107 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
4⅛ 1⅛ Lodge .08e 3.0 12 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
33¾ 17¾ Lohmn 1.20 4.7 9 x10 26 25½ 25½— ⅜
26⅞ 7¾ LoewT wt 137 18⅝ 17¾ 18¼+ ¼
19½ 9⅝ Logicon 11 6 13 13 13 — ⅛
20½ 15⅛ LaGenS .99 5.0 6 47 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
32⅛ 20⅝ LouisCe 1.44 5.1 9 4 28½ 28⅛ 28½+ ¼
8⅝ 3½ LundyEl 6 14 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅜
14¾ 9¼ Lydall .60a 5.8 6 9 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝
4⅞ 2⅝ LynchCp 2 24 3⅛ 3 3⅛

— M—M—M —

3⅛ ½ Macrod 79 92 1⅜ 1½ 1⅜+ ⅛
17½ 5⅛ Mngood 16 24 u13 12¼ 13 + ⅜
1 3-16 ½ Marinda 10 1 1-16 1 1-16 1 1-16+1-16
14⅛ 8⅝ Marlene .14e 1.0 6 77 u14½ 13⅝ 14⅝+ ⅝
22⅝ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 14 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Marshln 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
26⅛ 11⅝ MartPr .40 2.9 4 6 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞
17 8½ Mosind .60a 5.0 7 34 12½ 12 12
7⅛ 4⅝ Masters 1 6 6 6 + ⅛
18 16¼ MatrlRsh s.20 1.1 13 5 17¾ 17½ 17¾+ ⅛
5⅛ 2¾ MaulTec 9 3 2⅞ 3
1 13-16 3-16 McCrory wt 15 ¾ ¾ ¾+1-16
6⅝ 3⅝ McCulO 32 2363 5¾ 5 5¾+ ⅜
6¼ 2⅝ McKeon 6 9 3⅛ 3 3⅛
22⅝ 14⅛ Means 1.20 6.8 8 16 18 17¾ 17¾— ⅛
13⅛ 7⅝ Medalst .50 5.4 5 6 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
6½ 2⅝ MedalnGp 9 151 5⅝ 5⅝ 5¼+ ¼
3 1½ Medco.Jw 4 14 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
23⅝ 13⅝ MediaG .60 2.9 9 20 21 20¾ 21 — ⅛
13⅛ 6¼ Megalnt .24 2.7 5 11 9 8⅞ 9
25⅞ 13⅝ MEMCo .90 5.9 7 4 15¼ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50 4.7 4 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.8 9 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ Metex .40 3.5 9 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
37⅝ 21½ Metpth .32 .9 20 17 34⅛ 34 34⅛— ⅛
4 1¾ Metrocar 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ MichGen 122 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
8 5 MchSug .05e 7 52 7 7 7 + ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ Micklbry 16 4.0 4 6 4 4 4
13⅝ 5 MidldCo .20 2.5 4 3 8 7⅞ 8
24⅝ 10 MidlGls .40 2.5 9 28 16⅛ 15¾ 16 + ⅛
5⅛ 1⅝ MissnIT 23 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
25⅛ 13⅝ MitchlE .12 .5 9 189 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
17½ 9⅛ MlleCp .50 3.6 5 12 14 13⅝ 13⅝
17½ 11 Moog .40b 2.5 9 9 16½ 16⅛ 16¼— ⅛
8½ 6 MtgGth .63e 7.8 17 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
9 4½ MorlnSh .32 5.0 5 4 6½ 6⅝ 6⅝
12⅝ 6⅛ MotlSfA .20 2.0 5 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
22 12⅝ MIVMil 1a 4.8 4 4 20¾ 20¾ 20¾— ⅛
13¾ 8¾ MovStr .52 3.9 6 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
5¼ 1⅛ Movielab 14 86 4⅛ 4⅛ 4¼+ ⅛

— N—N—N —

13 11 NFC n .15 1.1 8 50 u13½ 12¾ 13½+ ⅝
18 9⅝ Napco .20 2.0 6 38 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅜
36 16 NatCSS .32 1.1 14 25 29⅞ 29¼ 29⅞+ ⅞
8⅝ 5⅝ NatEdu .12e 1.6 5 61 7⅝ 7 7⅜+ ⅜
16½ 8⅝ NIHIIE 9 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
4 1⅝ NKinney 20 2 2 2
7 2⅝ NtParag 31 2½ 2⅛ 2½
12¾ 4⅞ NtPatent 50 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
7½ 3 NtSpinn .20 3.3 7 1 6 6 6
15⅞ 7½ NatwHo .40 2.6 11 9 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
9¼ 3½ NelsLB .66f 11. 6 55 6⅝ 6⅛ 6¼— ⅛
2¾ 1⅝ NesLM .05e 2.1 6 4 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅝
2⅛ 1⅝ Nidria .05e 3.3 8 30 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
17¾ 9 NMxAr .21f 1.6 27 11 13¾ 13½ 13½— ¼
11 10⅛ NPlanRl n.78 7.2 16 x2 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
11 5⅝ NProc .55e 6.8 9 37 8½ 8 8⅛+ ¼
32 20 NYTim .80 3.1 20 8 26 26 26 — ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ NewbE .50 7.0 38 8 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
35⅝ 19¼ Newcor 1 3.7 5 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼+ ¼
4⅝ 1½ Nexus 9 10 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
32⅝ 15½ NiagFSv .80 3.6 6 5 22 21⅝ 22 + ½
6½ 2⅝ Nichols .02r .5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 3½ Nolex 83 4¾ 4⅝ 4½— ⅛
13 7½ Norln .40 3.9 6 81 10⅝ 10 10¼+ ⅜
13½ 10⅝ Norl pf 1.50 12. 12 12½ 12¼ 12½+ ⅜
25 2⅛ Nortek .04 .4 9 78 10⅝ 9⅝ 9¾— ⅛
5-32 1-128 NoAMI wt 1 1-128 1-128 1-128
25⅝ 13 NoARoy .20 1.0 7 5 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
12¼ 7⅛ NoCdO 10 179 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅜+ ⅜
49¼ 42⅞ NIPS pf4.25 9.8 z10 43¼ 43¼ 43¼—2
18⅝ 9⅝ NuclDta 12 14 12¾ 12½ 12½— ⅛
28⅝ 18 Numac .07f .2 37 435 u29⅞ 27¾ 28⅞+1⅜

— O—O—O —

4¾ 2⅝ OEA .10e 2.8 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
17¼ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b 1.0 6 22 12⅝ 12 12¼+ ⅛
10¼ 7¼ OhArt .24 3.1 10 3 7¾ 7¾ 7¾+ ¼
9 5⅞ Oilalnd .40e 4.7 5 12 8⅝ 8½ 8½
20¾ 13⅝ OnLine .24 1.2 13 31 20 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
44½ 21 OOklep 30 z250 40 39⅝ 40 +1
14¼ 7⅝ OrioleH .35e 3.6 3 4 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Ormand 20 10 3⅝ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 12¼ OSullvn .80 5.2 5 3 15¼ 15¼ 15¼+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅝ OversSec 2 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
5⅛ 1½ OxfordFt 79 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
9¾ 3⅝ OzarkA .20e 4.0 4 46 5 4⅞ 5

— P—Q —

2 ¾ PF Ind 13 1 ⅞ 1 + ⅛
17⅝ 14⅝ PGEpfA 1.50 9.8 16 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
16¼ 13¼ PGEpfB 1.37 9.9 1 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞
15⅝ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 9.3 17 13½ 13⅜ 13½+ ⅛
15½ 12¼ PGEpfE 1.25 9.9 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
14⅝ 12 PGEpfG 1.20 9.8 10 12¼ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
29½ 24⅞ PGEpfW 2.57 9.8 275 26⅝ 26⅛ 26¼
26½ 21⅞ PGEpfV 2.32 9.8 3 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
29⅝ 24⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 9.7 8 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
30⅝ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 9.9 2 26½ 26½ 26½— ⅛
13⅝ 10⅞ PGEpfR 1.12 9.7 11 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
28 23⅝ PGEpfR 2.37 9.7 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
23½ 20 PGEpfO 2 9.5 21 21 20⅞ 21 + ⅜
23 18⅞ PGEpfM 1.96 9.7 3 21¼ 20⅛ 20⅞— ¼
87 73 PacLt pf7.64 10. z200 74½ 74½ 74½+1½
17⅛ 11 PacTrsl .65r 4.2 13 1 15½ 15½ 15½— ⅛
23½ 11 PacScle .32 2.5 7 50 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅜
33⅛ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.7 14 15 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
2¾ 1⅛ PalomrF 37 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 3¾ Pantast .30 6.3 10 3 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞
13⅝ 11 ParkCh .60 4.8 5 1 12½ 12½ 12½+ ¼
6⅝ 2¼ ParkEl 17 6 5⅛ 5 5
30⅝ 18¼ Parsons 1 4.6 6 175 22⅛ 19⅝ 21¾+2¼
6½ 4⅛ PatFash .10r 1.8 3 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
9⅝ 5⅝ Patagon 5 30 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ¼
12 6⅝ PatoC 2e 17. 5 50 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅜
45⅞ 15⅝ PebblB 1 2.4 13 5 41⅝ 41⅝ 41⅝
7⅞ 5⅝ PeerTu .24a 3.4 7 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ¼
1⅛ ⅝ PennDix wt 11 1 15-16 15-16—1-16
12⅝ 10½ PenEM 5 16 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ¼
3½ 2⅝ PECp .42f 17. 5 25 2½ 2½ 2½
17 14⅝ PenRE 1.45 9.4 8 15 15⅝ 15⅜ 15½— ¼
5⅝ 3½ PenobS .20 4.4 8 5 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
2½ ⅝ Pentron 7 4 1 1 1
33⅞ 24¾ PepBoys 1b 3.7 5 5 26¾ 26½ 26¾+ ¼
25⅛ 10 PepCom .48a 2.3 8 159 20⅝ 19⅝ 20½+1
15⅛ 8½ Perini .40 3.0 13 34 13⅛ 12⅝ 13¼+ ⅜
12¾ 6⅛ PetroLe 9 693 12 10⅝ 12 +1⅝
11⅝ 8⅛ PhilLD .65r 6.5 4 3 10 10 10 + ⅛
5⅛ 2 Phoenix 12 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
12 7 PicNPay .28 3.0 6 6 9¼ 9⅝ 9⅛— ½
6⅝ 1 PioneerS 2 113 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
7¼ 3 PionTx .20f 3 3 3 3 — ⅛
7 5½ PitWVa .56 9.3 7 4 6⅛ 6 6
32 20 PIIDM 1.40 4.4 6 6 32 32 32
34¾ 23¾ Pitlway 1.65 5.2 7 56 32 31¾ 31¾+ ⅛
9¾ 4⅝ Plantlnd 75 7¼ 7 7⅛
11¾ 5 PlyGm .40b 4.9 4 7 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
26⅛ 17 PneuSc 1 5.2 z200 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ¼
3⅜ ⅞ Polaron 12 1⅝ 1½ 1½
26 8½ Polychr .20 .8 13 2 25¾ 25¾ 25¾— ¼
18½ 16¼ PostCpn .50 3.0 8 3 16⅝ 16⅞ 16⅞+ ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ PrairleO 15 116 u17½ 16⅝ 17 + ½
13½ 10½ PratLmb 1 8.3 7 3 12⅛ 12 12 + ⅛
5⅞ 4¼ PratRd .30 6.0 5 2 5 5 5 + ⅛
28 22⅝ PrenHa 1.36 5.5 9 238 24¾ 24⅝ 24¾+ ¼
4 1⅞ PresRlA 32 12 3¼ 3½ 3½— ¼
3¾ 1⅞ PresRlB 31 18 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
15⅞ 6⅝ Presley .62r 5.1 3 82 12¼ 12 12¼
25⅞ 4¼ PrimMt 18 166 17¾ 17 17⅝
11¾ 10⅝ PrpCT 1.23e 11. 9 40 11 10⅞ 11 + ¼
7⅜ 3 PrdRE .28 3.9 24 567 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼
10⅛ 3⅞ PrudBld .24 5.3 6 33 4½ 4¼ 4½+ ¼
25½ 21⅛ PSPL pf2.34 10. 7 23½ 23 23
25⅝ 25⅛ PSPL pf n2.34 9.3 30 25¼ 25¼ 25¼— ⅛
10 7⅝ PulteH s .24 2.5 3 12 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
12¼ 3¾ PuntaG 10 73 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅜
12¼ 9¾ Punta pf1.10 9.4 37 12 11¾ 11¾+ ⅛
13 6⅝ Purpac .06e .7 20 17 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
10½ 7 Quebcr .20e 2.8 11 3 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ¼

— R—R—R —

12¾ 9¾ RBInd .24 2.1 8 16 11⅝ 11 11⅝+ ¼
4⅝ 1⅝ REDM 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
2¾ 1⅝ RET 93 2 2 2 + ⅛
46⅛ 42½ RET pf 4.38 10. 1 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ⅜
15 8⅞ RHMed .10e 1.0 6 4 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
3⅝ 1⅝ RPS 7 15 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.8 15 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
8⅝ 5¼ Rogan .10e 1.4 9 24 7½ 7 7¼
23½ 12¼ RanchEx 5 76 18 17¾ 18 — ⅛
17¼ 10⅝ RangrO 57 980 15⅞ 14⅞ 15½+ ¾
32½ 20½ Ransbrg 1.20 4.4 7 49 27½ 26½ 27½+ ½
4⅞ ⅞ RapAm wt 441 4 3⅝ 4 + ½
3⅝ 2 RathP 55 2⅞ 2½ 2½— ½
32⅛ 13½ Raylnd .40 2.3 16 18 17¾ 17⅝ 17½— ⅜
5⅛ 2⅞ Reading 8 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
17 14⅝ REInv 1.20 7.2 13 162 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 10 RlincT 1.40 13. 5 17 11 10⅞ 10⅞
5½ 2⅝ ReevesT 49 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8⅛ 4 RefaTr .25e 4.5 4 3 5⅝ 5½ 5½
19⅛ 14½ RemAr 1a 6.0 6 28 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅜
14½ 5⅛ RepGyp .40 2.8 5 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
43 31 PepNY 2 5.6 5 4 36 36 36 + ⅛
26⅝ 14½ ReshCol .24 1.5 8 162 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
69½ 20½ ResrtA 18 978 54⅝ 53⅝ 53⅝+ ⅜
108 27 ResrtB 26 24100 77⅝ 75 77 + ½
7⅛ 1⅞ RestAssc 15 158 4½ 4 4½+ ⅜
13⅛ 5 RexNore 15 108 11¾ 11 11¾+ ⅝
8⅛ 3¾ RibletP .12 1.5 4 176 7⅞ 7½ 7¾
10¼ 5⅝ Pichlon .44 7.8 7 40 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
50⅞ 25⅝ RileyCo 7 67 39¾ 38⅝ 38⅝—1⅛
33⅛ 22½ RioAlg 1.08 3.3 9 2 32¼ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
16¾ 8⅝ Robntch 28 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
8¼ 4⅝ Roblin .12 2.3 4 11 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
13⅝ 10 Rockway 1 8.3 5 1 12 12 12
43½ 23⅝ Rogers .20 .4 18 61 u45⅝ 42⅝ 45⅛+1¾
5 2¾ RoncoT 5 26 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
8 4 Rossmr 2 5 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 1⅜ RoyPalm 18 106 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛+ ⅜
2⅝ 1⅛ Rusco 3 4 1⅝ 1½ 1½
6 2½ RBW Cp 13 12 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
19 10⅛ Russell .48 3.9 5 56 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛

— S—S—S —

5⅝ 3¾ SFM .20 5.0 5 10 4 4 4
13½ 8½ SGL .25b 2.7 5 4 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 1½ SMD 4 19 2¼ 2 2¼+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ SSP 8 11 4⅛ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
16 9⅛ Salem .48a 3.4 6 10 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅝
3⅛ 1⅝ SCarlo 3 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
104 91 SDgo pf9.84 11. z50 91 91 91
26⅞ 22 SDgo pf2.47 11. 1 22½ 22½ 22½— ⅛
20½ 14¾ SFrRE 1.60 8.4 17 2 19 19 19 — ⅛
23⅝ 18½ SanJW 1.60 7.4 10 3 21¾ 21¾ 21¾— ⅛
14¾ 5 Sandgte .40 4.0 4 276 11 10 10⅛—2⅝
10½ 6½ SaundrL .30 2.9 8 67 10¼ 9½ 10¼+ ⅜
9¼ 5⅛ SchelbE .56 9.7 16 8 5¾ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
4⅞ 2⅛ Schiller 7 6 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
6 3⅛ Schrodr .04f 10 24 3½ 3⅛ 3½+ ⅛
37½ 22½ SciAtla .20 .6 16 16 36 35⅝ 36 + ⅜
23 16¾ ScurryR 11 2 22 21¾ 21¾— ¼
9¼ 3⅝ Sealctro 5 13 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 1 Seaport 14 12 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Searsind 11 6 4½ 4½ 4½
15⅝ 7 SeasnAll .20 1.4 21 11 14 14 14
4⅞ 2½ SecMtg 1675 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅛
⅛ 1-128 SecMtg wt 73 3-128 3-128 3-128
10⅛ 6⅛ Sclas .36 4.4 6 13 8⅛ 8 8⅛
8 5⅛ Semtch .20b 3.3 14 22 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 + ⅜
8⅛ 4⅛ Srvisco .36 5.9 5 10 6⅛ 6 6⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ Servo 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 9 SetonCo .50 4.1 5 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 4 ShaerS .40e 4.6 8 233 u 8⅝ 7¾ 8¾+1
24⅝ 12⅛ Sharon 1 4.4 5 3 23 22⅞ 22⅞
8⅛ 5⅛ Shawin .50b 9.1 6 21 5⅛ 5½ 5½
8⅛ 2½ ShelrR 5 39 4⅛ 3⅝ 3¾— ⅛
41 23½ ShenanO 179 40¼ 40⅛ 40¼+ ⅛
42½ 19 Showbt 1 3.7 10 17 27½ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 12¾ Sierrcin .30 1.3 14 41 23¾ 22⅝ 23¾+1
17 8⅝ Silco .56 3.7 7 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 9½ Sigmo .40 2.3 8 2 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
11 4⅞ Sikes A .20e 2.5 5 5 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ Siloinc .30 2.3 4 13 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ½
16⅛ 5 Silvrcst 4 9 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
6 3¾ SimcoS .25b 5.1 9 11 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
13⅛ 10½ Simkins .80 6.3 6 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
5⅝ 2⅛ Solitron 16 16 3½ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
25½ 12¾ SonderB .40 1.6 8 5 25½ 25½ 25½
11½ 5 ScrgPap .32 3.3 4 28 10 9¾ 9¾+ ¼
13½ 6⅝ Soundsn .40 5.3 3 11 7½ 7⅝ 7½+ ⅛
13⅛ 10½ SCEd pf1.06 9.7 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
13½ 10½ SCEd pf1.08 9.7 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
14¼ 11⅛ SCEd pf1.19 9.4 12 13¼ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅜
18 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.5 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
26½ 22⅛ SCEd pf2.21 9.3 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
11 7⅛ SwFlaBk .50 5.9 6 31 8½ 8½ 8½
16½ 12½ Spartek .30e 1.8 12 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
15⅛ 10⅛ SpecltyR 6 21 11½ 11⅛ 11½+ ⅛
13½ 6⅛ Spector .21e 4.1 3 6 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 2⅛ SpedOP .14r 2.4 10 21 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3 Spencer .16 3.0 6 119 5⅝ 5 5⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 4⅛ Splentex .24 5.1 10 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
21⅛ 7 StaffrdL 10 28 18⅝ 17 18⅝+1½
26½ 19¾ StcAlln 1 4.1 7 1 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ StdCont .40b 4.9 5 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
29⅛ 19⅛ StCoosa 1.60 7.4 6 8 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 6 StdAell 13 10 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
31⅝ 20½ StdShr .60f 2.3 8 78 26 25⅝ 26 + ¼
13⅝ 4⅛ Stange .20 2.1 10 509 9⅝ 8⅛ 9⅝+1⅜
7⅝ 3⅛ Stanwd 3 60 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
13⅝ 9⅛ StarSup .50 6.3 4 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.8 12 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
1⅛ ⅝ StertBcp wt 4 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
2⅛ ⅛ SterlEl 5 16 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ Stevknit 11 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 6⅛ StrutW .30b 2.8 18 188 u11⅛ 10⅛ 10⅞+ ⅜
5 2⅞ SueAnn .24e 8.3 14 3 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
2⅛ ⅛ Summit 7 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅛ 3⅝ SunCityI .25 5.4 35 4⅝ 4 4⅝+ ⅛
23½ 12½ Sundnc .16b .7 63 628 u24⅛ 22⅝ 24 +1⅝
19⅛ 13 SupFaS .40 2.6 7 16 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 8⅛ Supind .25 1.9 7 29 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 6 SupSurg .32 3.8 6 7 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
32¾ 20½ Supran .30 1.0 20 106 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛
11⅛ 4⅞ Susqueh 4 95 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
1⅛ 11-16 SutrMtg wt 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
7⅝ 3½ Synlov 34 4 5⅛ 5⅛
38⅞ 22⅝ Syntex .90 2.7 9 249 33⅝ 33 33⅛— ⅜
33½ 20⅝ SyscoCp .56 1.8 9 4 31½ 31⅛ 31½— ⅛
23¼ 10⅝ SystEng 13 58 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝

— T—T—T —

13¼ 6⅛ TEC .40 5.6 9 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 1⅝ TFI 10 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
16⅛ 8⅛ TabPd .20 1.6 8 16 12⅞ 12½ 12½— ½
14⅛ 8⅝ TandB 1e 10. 5 15 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
14⅛ 7⅛ Tannet .28 3.4 4 24 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
16⅞ 11⅛ Tasty 1.20b 9.5 11 7 12¾ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ TechSym 11 96 2 1⅞ 2
9⅛ 3⅛ TechOp 7 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ TechTp .07r 2.2 7 31 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ Tectrol .20 4.1 6 2 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞
39⅛ 17⅛ TejonR 75 69 36⅛ 35⅛ 36
14⅝ 7⅝ TeleCm .52 5.8 6 2 9 9 9 — ⅛
27⅛ 15⅛ Telflex .40 2.0 11 53 20 19⅛ 20 +1
21⅝ 11⅛ Telscl .60 3.4 13 29 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅜
6 1⅝ Tenno 109 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ 5-16 Tenneco wt 1265 9-16 ½ 9-16+3-16
9 3½ Tenney .41f 7.0 9 13 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅜
3⅝ 1⅝ Tensor 10 10 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅜
30½ 14½ Teradyn 8 81 16⅞ 16 16⅞+1
10⅛ 4⅝ TerraC .40 5.6 55 50 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅝+ ½
15⅝ 7⅛ TetraT 20 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ TexlAlr .16 1.3 10 248 12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅜
4⅝ 2⅛ ThreeD .20 5.3 3 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
7 2⅝ Tidwell 5 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 6⅝ ToppsG .28 3.6 4 25 8⅛ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ TorinCp .80 5.0 7 6 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 8⅛ TotlPet .20 1.0 17 908 u19⅛ 19 19⅛+1
12⅛ 3 TofPet wt 231 u12⅞ 12 12⅛+ ½
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 9 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅛ 2⅞ TransLux .05e 1.0 6 19 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ TransOil .05e .5 10 444 u11 10½ 10⅞+ ⅝
18⅝ 7⅝ TrlaCp .20 1.5 8 8 13¾ 13½ 13¾+ ⅜
21⅝ 3⅝ TubaM 138 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 23⅝ TurnrC 1.80 6.6 8 5 27⅝ 27¼ 27¼— ¼
6½ 3⅛ TwinFr .20 3.6 5 63 5¾ 4⅞ 5¼+ ⅜

— U—U—U —

10⅝ 7½ U&I 51 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
3¼ 1⅝ UDS 3 2 2 2
4½ 2⅛ UIP .24 6.4 6 18 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
4½ 1⅛ UNA .20 4.7 5 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ URS .40b 6.2 7 2 6½ 6⅝ 6½+ ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ Unimax 9 37 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
16 9¼ UAirPd .64 4.6 9 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ¼
14⅞ 11⅝ UnCosF .60b 5.1 6 2 11¾ d11⅝ 11¾
3⅝ 1⅛ UnFoods 7 47 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
4⅛ 2⅝ UNatCp 52 4 3⅝ 4 + ¼
⅝ 1-128 UNatCp wt 8 3-16 3-16 3-16
8½ 5¼ UNICp pf 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
17¾ 9⅝ USFilr .32 2.6 8 123 12⅝ 12⅝ 12½
11 7¼ UnRlIT .81e 8.8 11 31 9¼ 8⅝ 9¼+ ¼
4½ 2¼ USRdium 2 2½ 2½ 2½
16⅛ 12⅝ USRbR 1a 6.4 8 11 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅝+ ⅜
12½ 6½ UnityB 25 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ¼
6 3⅝ UnivCIb .05 .9 5 4 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
16½ 10⅛ UnivRs .32 2.0 13 x67 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 + ½
16¼ 9 UnivRu .72 7.4 4 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾

— V—V—V —

14⅝ 7½ Valle's .81f 10. 8 2 8 8 8
16¾ 11¼ Valmac .80 5.0 6 5 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞+ ¼
9¼ 5½ Valspar .36 4.7 7 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
4¾ 1⅝ Veril 5 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 16⅝ VermtA .32b 1.8 7 20 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅝+ ½
10¼ 4¼ Vernitrn .10 1.5 7 47 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
8½ 1⅛ Vertiple 7 33 4 3¾ 4 + ¼
7¾ 1¾ VintageE 4 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
8 5⅝ Virco .16b 2.7 4 30 6 6 6
12¾ 5⅝ Vishay 10 13 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+ ⅜
7 3½ VisualG .16 3.2 7 9 5⅛ 5 5
18¼ 10 Vaplex .52 4.2 5 4 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼— ⅜

— W—W—W —

6 2⅝ WTC .10 1.9 13 182 5⅝ 5⅛ 5¼
10⅛ 6⅛ Wackht .40b 5.4 7 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
3½ 1⅝ WadelEq 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
18⅝ 10⅝ Wolnoco 16 782 u20⅛ 18⅝ 20⅛+2⅝
11⅝ 5⅝ WaltcS .28 3.7 8 7 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝— ⅛
37⅛ 13⅛ Wang .06 .2 21 34 36½ 35⅞ 36⅝+ ⅜
34⅞ 11⅝ Wang B .16 .5 19 60 33 32⅝ 32¾— ½
17¾ 7⅝ Wards Co.20 1.6 4 1 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
23¼ 4⅛ WarnC pf.05 .4 12 13½ 13 13 — ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ WshHm 28 13 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼
26¼ 22½ WshPost s .36 1.5 8 3 23⅝ 23½ 23½+ ¼
25½ 20½ WRIT 1.96 8.6 13 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
7⅛ 4⅛ Watsco .30 5.6 7 24 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
3½ 2⅝ Weiman 22 26 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
12½ 6 WeldTuA .15r 1.6 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅝ Wellco .25 5.4 16 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 19⅝ Wslburn 1a 2.9 6 105 34½ 33⅞ 34½+ ½
19½ 10⅝ WstFin .48 2.8 3 24 17¼ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
8⅝ 3⅞ Whippny .20 4.7 3 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
8⅝ 4⅛ WhitCbl .40 7.6 6 3 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
7⅞ 3⅞ Whitehall 5 35 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
7-32 1-128 Whitakr wt 1 1-128 1-128 1-128—1-128
8½ 2 Wichita 11 50 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅜
14 8⅝ Wmhous .50 3.6 7 10 13¾ 13¾ 13¾+ ⅛
4 2½ WilsnB .30 10. 13 3⅛ 3 3
3⅝ 2 WolfHB 17 7 2½ 2⅝ 2½
14 11 Wdstrm n .60 4.4 6 34 u14½ 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅜
9⅛ 4⅛ WkWear .36 6.3 5 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
15½ 8⅛ Wrathr .10e .6 45 84 u16¼ 15¼ 16¼+ ⅜
1 7-16 ⅝ WrightH 31 17 1 15-16 15-16
27 14⅝ Wynnin .60 2.4 8 11 25½ 25⅝ 25½+ ⅛
15 11 WymBn .64 5.3 9 8 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛

— X—Y—Z —

17 11⅛ ZeroCp .44 3.0 8 15 15¼ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
17½ 9¾ Zimmer .36 3.8 3 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
22450 Abitibi	$19⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
500 Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
2137 Agnico E	56⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
200 Agra Ind A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14434 Alta Gas A	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
100 Alta Nat	$52½	52½	52½	
1000 Algo Cent	$21	21	21	
25700 Am Bonza	$21¼	20	21	+ 1
9990 Andres W A	$15	14⅝	15	+ ¾
2550 Asbestos	$44¼	43	43½	— 1
5900 Atco A	$19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
22266 BP Can	$25	24¼	25	+ ⅜
12242 Bank N S	$23¾	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
500 Baton B	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
50 Beth Cop A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6500 Bralor Res	$11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1300 Bramalea	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
8700 Brenda M	$18	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
2050 BCFP	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
21051 BC Phone	$18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
8400 Brunswk	$6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
2800 Budd Auto	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3600 CAE A	$22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅞
10433 Cad Frv	$13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
4465 Cal Pow A	$43¼	42¼	43	+ ¾
4950 Camflo	$13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅝
5100 C Nor West	$9¾	9½	9⅝	
200 C Packrs	$22	22	22	
6100 Can Perm	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
1100 Can Trust A	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	88.60	88.70	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	117.44	116.71	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	149.00	150.39	164.46	141.16
London 30	510.90	502.70	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	278.07	274.80	281.07	205.42
Milan (5)	76.60	76.64	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	596.53	593.56	596.53	441.19
Tokyo (8)	446.59	446.77	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,025.75	6,024.53	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	336.10	333.60	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 15, 1979

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1520 C Tung	$21½	21	21	— ½
800 CCablesy A	$19	19	19	
1800 Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	
75609 Cl Bk Com	$26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
1502 Cdn Tire A	$29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
11360 C Utilies	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
150 Candel Oil	$35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
10230 Cassiar	$10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
2750 Celanese	485	480	480	— 5
540 CHUM	$12	12	12	
4350 C Holiday I	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
40340 Con Distrb	$12⅞	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
33850 Cons Gas	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
1950 Con Fardy	340	335	335	—10
250 Conwest	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
2700 Cralamt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
1550 Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
4100 Cyprus	$14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
7850 Czar Res	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
11175 Daon Dev	$11	10⅝	11	+ ½
900 Daon A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
9707 Denison	$21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
7500 Dicknsn	$6⅞	6½	6⅝	
2042 D Bridge	$31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ¼
12635 Dofasco A	$32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
300 Dom Store	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
650 Du Pont	$19¾	19½	19½	
800 Dylex L A	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
500 East Mal	177	177	177	— 3
500 Electhom A	465	450	465	+ 5
15660 Emco	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	
10466 Falcon C	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3870 Fibrg Nlk A	$45	43¾	44½	+1⅛
1300 Fed Ind A	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2500 Francana	$10⅛	10¼	10½	
300 Fraser A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
11375 G M Res	475	450	475	+15
5960 G Distrb A	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
4300 G Distrb w	290	283	290	+ 5
10720 Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8⅜	
7350 Granduc	175	168	170	— 5
175 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
500 GL Forest	$46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
1700 Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
200 H Group A	425	425	425	—15
4600 Hard Crp A	375	365	370	— 5
40750 Harlequin	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
900 Hawker A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10807 Hayes D	$12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
54008 H Bay Co	$28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
13280 IAC	$17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
1100 Indal	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
2000 Inglis	$13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
6732 Inland Gas	$12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ½
2475 Int Mogul	$6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	
9865 Int Pipe A	$17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
200 Ivaco A	$14½	14½	14½	— ¼
3213 Jannock	$23½	23	23¼	
22740 Kaiser Re	$18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
4600 Kam Kotia	465	460	460	
10 Kelsey H	$24½	24½	24½	— ½
1900 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
3535 Labatt A	$20⅞	20⅝	20½	
8100 Lacana	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
100 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22 LL Lac	265	265	265	—25
700 Lob Co A	455	450	455	— 5
100 Lob Co B	440	440	440	
1100 MICC	$10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
4483 Mclan H A	$19½	19½	19½	
42048 MB Ltd	$24½	23¾	24¼	+ ½
13795 Matami A	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
1200 McGraw H	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
4366 Molson A	$26⅝	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
100 Molson B	$25	25	25	
29567 Moore	$36¼	35¼	36⅛	+ ⅝
6050 Murphy	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
200 Nat Trust	$22	22	22	
17408 Noranda A	$44¼	43½	43½	— ⅜
45753 Norcen	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
5020 NTecm B w	$26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
500 Nowsco W	$25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
95756 Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19650 Ocelot B	$14½	14⅝	14½	+ ¼
5454 Oshawa A	$8⅝	8	8⅛	
12800 Pace Pet	$11⅝	11⅝	11¾	
3935 Pamour A	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
836 PanCan P	$47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
100 Patino N V	$20½	20½	20½	+ ½
26300 Pembina	$9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
1664 Petrofina	$24¾	24½	24¾	
570 Pine Point	$29⅝	29	29	
34175 Place G	335	325	330	+10
1900 Placer	$27⅝	27⅛	27½	
1500 Ram	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1100 Redpath A	$13⅝	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
795 Rd Stenns A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15100 Reichhold	$12⅝	11¾	12	+ ⅛
28995 Revnu Prp	163	156	160	+ 1
1000 Roman	$29½	29	29	— ¾
200 Rothman	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
26000 Sceptre	$8	7¾	8	
24500 Scotts A	$11	10⅞	11	
24683 Shell Can	$19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
53639 Sherritt A	$11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ½
951 Sigma	540	39½	40	
3000 Simpsons	245	240	245	
21107 Simpsn S A	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
3975 Slater Stl	$16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
2560 Southm	$27¾	27	27¼	— ½
640 St Brodcst	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
5885 Stelco A	$29½	29¼	29⅜	
825 Steep R	390	380	390	
100 Talcorp A	$11½	11½	11½	+ ½
5000 Tara	$14	14	14	
1100 Teck Cor A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
30853 Teck Cor B	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
200 Teledyne	$8	7⅞	8	
4935 Tex Can	$56¼	56	56¼	+ ½
800 Thom N A	$16¾	16½	16¾	
19631 Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
735 Torstar B	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
1304 Traders A	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
28745 Trns Mt A	$10½	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
69407 TrCan PL	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13410 UGas A	$10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
2720 Union Oil	$24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
520 U Keno	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1750 U Siscoe	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
1092 Un Carbid	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
2950 Versti Cor	$13¼	12⅞	13	
250 Vestgron	$14½	14½	14½	
3928 Weldwod	$21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
5000 West Mine	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
23984 Weston	$24	23¾	24	+ ¼
4950 Woodwd A	$21	20¾	21	+ ¼
4000 Yk Bear	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	

Total sales 5,023,531 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 15, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
11806 Bnk Mont	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
5 kubasic Res	$ 8½	8½	8½	
591 Can Cmt	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
500 Cdn Ind	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
10406 Con Bath	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
10650 Dom TxtA	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
3550 FCA Int	280	275	280	+5
331 Imasco	$38	38	38	— ½
1950 Royal Bk	$40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
300 Steinbrg A	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
3900 Utd Asbest	305	295	295	—10

Total sales 827,672 shares.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SUPERVISORY TRAINING COORDINATOR	Excellent	Morrison Knudsen Saudi Arabia Consortium.	Saudi Arabia	Exp. supervisory training specialist; self-directed individual; single status.	MKSAC, Dept. WJE-0659P, Box 189, Columbia, Maryland 21045, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-79
VICE PRESIDENT FINANCE	To $90,000	Fortune 500 int'l NYSE Co.	East Coast (not NYC)	MBA or CPA & currently be at Vice President Finance or Controller level of multinational manuf. Co.	S.K. Fox, President, Tel.: 215/5616300, Fox-Morris, 1500 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-79
MANAGER		Cazenove & Co., (int'l securities).	Geneva	Several yrs. exp. securities ind. & pref. be presently engaged in similar position.	The General Manager, Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.	I.H.T. 8-3-79
SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER	Outstanding	Growing int'l Co., (LNG Construction & Operations).	U.S.A., later overseas	20 yrs. exp. in petro-chemical refinery plant const. activities; B.S. degree; overseas exp.	Box D 1,290, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France	I.H.T. 8-3-79
OPERATIONS MANAGER	Outstanding	Growing int'l Co.; (LNG Construction & Operations).	Overseas	B.S. degree; 15 yrs. industry exp. in refinery &/or chemical plant supervision.	Box D 1290, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 8-3-79
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER	Excellent, possibly tax free	Construction equipment.	Saudi Arabia	Manuf. or big distrib. bkgd.; Eng. + Fr./Arabic; engineering bkgd.	Ref. IHT 130, Mobileplantmen, Thorburn Geiger & Co., Case Postale 3967, CH-1002 Lausanne.	I.H.T. 8-3-79
SALES MANAGER JAPAN	According to position	Int'l oriented Co. (elements for electr./electron. modules).	Japan	30-40; mngt. abilities; exp. sales orientated personality (knowl. field of application); Eng.	Ref. HMF 943, PA Management, Alsterter 14, 2 Hamburg 1. Tel. (040) 327717.	Frankfurter All. Zeit 10-3-79
HOTEL GENERAL MANAGER	Over S.Fr.100,000	Well known int'l hotel group.	Switz.	Pref. Swiss nat.; Eng., Fr.; good track record hotel mngt.; 30-45.	Graham Lindsay, Korn/Ferry Int'l, 2/4 King St., St. James's, London SW1Y 6QL.	I.H.T. 10-3-79
REGIONAL FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Excellent	Multinational Business Services Co.	Paris 30-50% travel	Int'ly minded individual; min. 4 yrs. line acctg. exp. (supervision or mngt. post); Eng., Fr. + Ger.	Box D 1302, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 10-3-79
GENERAL MANAGER		German subsidiary of well-established U.S. Ind. Product Co.	Wiesbaden	Strong, mktg-oriented mgr.; tech. degree pref.; Ger., Eng.; familiarity with U.S. reporting.	Box D 1301, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 10-3-79
DIVISION MANAGER	Up to £30,000	General Contracting Company.	Saudi Arabia	Relevant exp., pref. with BL or its dealers/distributors.	D. N. MacDonald, Matheson & Co. Ltd., 142 Minories, London EC3.	I.H.T. 10-3-79
Sr. PLANNING & BUDGETING EXECUTIVE	c. $60,000	Large Middle Eastern government agency.	Middle East	Prof. with recognised acctg./bus. qual. & exp. of sophisticated fin. mngt.; Arabic & Eng.	Ref. RE 557/1, E. J. Robins, C&L, Shelley House, Noble Street, London EC2V7DQ.	The Economist 10-3-79
SENIOR AUDITOR	Negotiable	Multinational industrial org.	Belgium	Prof. &/or commercial exp.; Eng. + Fr. or Ger.; extensive travel throughout Europe.	Ref. 936, Universal Media, 122 Chaussée de la Hulpe, 1050 Brussels.	Le Soir 10-3-79
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR	to £35,000 tax free	Manufacturer & marketer of cement	Middle East	Chart. civil engineer; extensive exp. of design & const. of process plant; 30-40.	Ref. 0800, J. D. Atcherley, A.Y.M.S., Rolls House, 7 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1 NL.	Daily Telegraph 12-3-79
Sr. EUROPEAN MNGT. IN COMPUTERS	Highly attractive	ICL.	Paris	Mktg.; sales; Technical Support; Customer Engin.; Business Plan. & Performance Review.	Ref. 1277, D.E. Walker, ICL, 93-99 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15 2TG.	Daily Telegraph 12-3-79
CHEF DE SERVICE ACHATS	Elevé	Importante société francaise (Matériels électroniques.	France	Exp. min. d'acheteur de 10 ans; parfaite connaissance marché Américain; fréquents voyages.	N° 1939, Contesse Publicité, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01.	I.H.T. 13-3-79

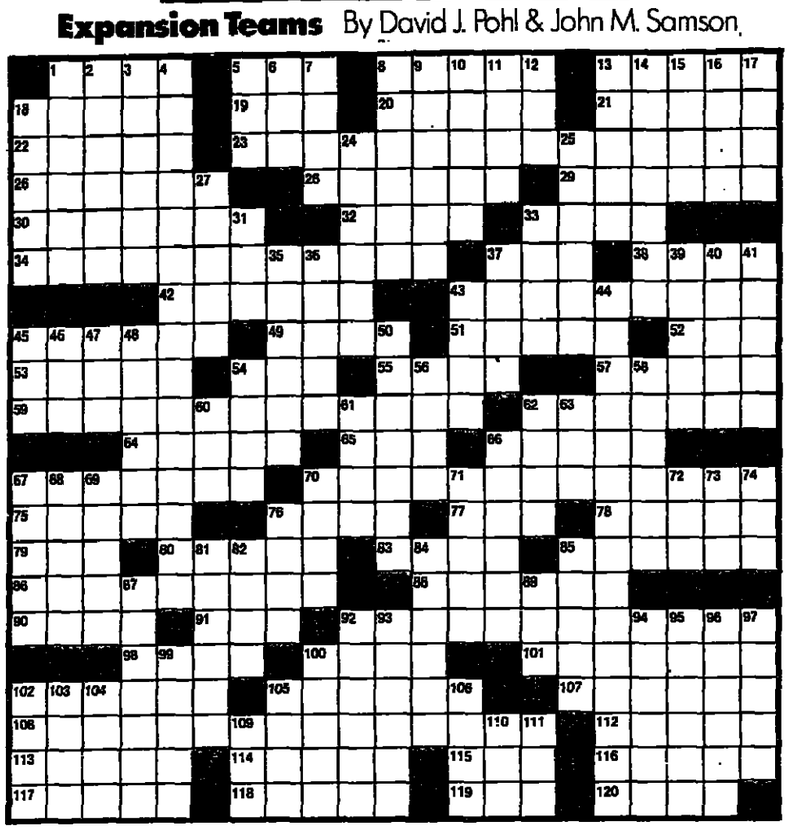
Herald Tribune
The international essential.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Expansion Teams

By David J. Pohl & John M. Samson



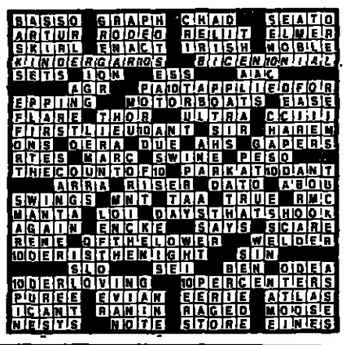
ACROSS

1 Toy gun *ammo*
5 Put to —— (printed)
8 Lava's cousin
13 Pythias' pal
18 Pepper
19 Scull
20 Eaglewood
21 Toughen
22 Old movie
23 New York debating team
26 "—— bragh!"
28 Maia or Electra
29 Negligent
30 Kind of show or warm-up
32 Performs
33 Pedestal part
34 Lebanese pit team
37 Hebrew letter
38 Space agcy.
42 Authors Mary and John
43 Scrambling Russian team
45 Lyric drama by Giordano
49 Run —— (encounter)
51 Guarnieri's master
52 Witticism
53 Idolize
54 Org. formed in 1860-61
55 Dante's "—— Nuova"
57 Maria of tennis fame
59 Middle Eastern ecdysiast team
62 Kitchen gadget
64 Tips for tecs
65 "Exodus" hero
66 Other, to Odette
67 *Refuse*
70 Leg-pulling Welsh team
75 Poet Ginsberg
76 Soft breeze
77 Not working
78 Until now
79 Org. for a troop troupe
80 Kelly or Moore
83 Knot
85 Contemptuous
86 Henley Regatta team
88 Inquisition order
90 U.S. satellite
91 Dit's companion
92 Emotional French team
98 Wife of Osiris
100 Judge
101 Holy candelabrum
102 Greek city-state
105 Authur Wouk
107 Meager
108 Scottish phys. ed. team noted for coolness
112 The best
113 Throat malady
114 Dog tag, for *short*
115 Razorbill
116 To scold: Sp.
117 "Endymion" poet
118 Blend
119 Garland
120 *Machine* carbine

DOWN

1 Slot-machine fruit
2 More lofty
3 Dive
4 Clumsy Asian skiing team
5 *Fishing float*
6 Mark or muff
7 Descent
8 —— break (crucial)
9 Winners in 1918
10 Prado display
11 Heal
12 Botanist Gray
13 Cut into cubes
14 Windflower
15 Mr. Weisenfreund
16 Scraps
17 Loch ——
18 Moved stealthily
24 Firstborn
25 Necktie
27 Birthplace of G.R.F.
31 Greek letter
33 Arp's art
35 Turning point
36 Goblet for Henry VIII
37 Melodic subject
39 —— forces
40 Pit
41 Famed son of a Waldorf butcher
43 Phooey!
44 African water *polo team*
45 Become weary
46 Author LeShan
47 Egg-case no.
48 Delos consultant
50 Defeated soundly
54 Amerind
58 *Lilylike plant*
58 Disquiet
60 Wine cask
61 Jack the quipper
62 Polish
63 Companion of thdr.
66 Influence
67 Braised meat stew
68 "—— Dream," *Wagner aria*
69 Becomes lumpy
70 Snooker sticks
71 Antibes antiseptics
72 U.S. humorist
73 —— Borch, Dutch painter
74 Swine's confines
76 *A protein, for short*
81 Unit of angular measure
82 Cry said with a sigh
84 Mesabi miner
85 Homophone for sneeze
87 "Flattop" is *one*
89 Father of Isaac: Abbr.
92 Danish explorer
93 Aloof
94 Grooming process
95 Fur for Ferdinand
96 —— thought (engrossed)
97 More reserved
99 Organ *knobs*
100 Check
102 Loot
103 *This stack'll* crackle
104 Venezuelan copper center
105 Cover up
106 Patricia from Ky.
109 Obscure
110 Repent
111 Long runner

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Showers	MIAMI	23	73	Sunny
ANKARA	19	66	Fair	MILAN	12	54	Fair
ATHENS	19	66	Fair	MONTREAL	—8	17	Sunny
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair	MOSCOW	—1	30	Overcast
BELGRADE	17	63	Overcast	MUNICH	3	37	Snow
BERLIN	3	37	Mist	NEW YORK	4	39	Sunny
BRUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	46	Mist	OSLO	—5	23	Fair
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	2	36	Snow
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	48	Mist
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Rain	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Overcast
DUBLIN	3	37	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Overcast
EDINBURGH	2	36	Snow	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Mist
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain	TOKYO	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—11	12	Cloudy	VIENNA	15	59	Rain
ISTANBUL	17	63	Fair	WARSAW	2	36	Rain
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Fair	WASHINGTON	3	37	Sunny
LISBON	12	54	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LONDON	1	34	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 16, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the Int: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Baerbond	SF 722.55
—(d) Canbar	SF 674.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 573.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 709.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.21
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.86
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.05

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.62
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 8.97 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£9.96*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.13
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.07
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.27

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 305.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 416.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 57.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 73.25
—(d) USSEC	SF 411.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 19.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.20

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.70
—(d) Fidelity Int. Svgs. Tr.	$42.28
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.28
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.88
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.45

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.70
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.11
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.15

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 58.12
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.05
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.39
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.00

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$82.76
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.05

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 322.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 302.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.85

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parfon Sw. R Esi	SF 1,321.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 982.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 219.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 49.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 386.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 343.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 89.90

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 20.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 58.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 113.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 182.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 53.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 241.50
—(d) Sofit South Afr Sh	SF 141.00
—(d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 203.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.46
—(d) Eurospafonds	DM 25.10
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.15
—(d) Unirenta	DM 28.35
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 48.30

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.19
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,657.82
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.39
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.15
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.95
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.80
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,375.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$ 189.34
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.84
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 926.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.39
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.36
(d) Convertible Japan	$9.71
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.43
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.15
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.98
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,121.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,261.09
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 21.3.12
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,476.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.47
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.13
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interelias	DM 45.39
(r) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.49
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 274.75
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 30.25
(d) Icafund	$ 11.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.01
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.25
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.27
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 153.41
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.16
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.61
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.17
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.61
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.83
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.15
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 45.19
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.79
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,912.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 823.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.47
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.54
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 47.35
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.10
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.00
(w) Soros Fund	$ 611.43
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 46.68
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 44.06
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 34.85
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.94
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.91
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.51
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 463.71
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.92
(w) Worldwide Specific	$ 5,554.72

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "r" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

THE HABIT OF BEING

By Flannery O'Connor. Letters edited with an introduction by Sally Fitzgerald. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 617 pp. $15.

By John Leonard

IN 1958 Flannery O'Connor and her widowed mother were about to go to Europe, specifically to Lourdes, for the first and only time. The trip had to be postponed. Miss O'Connor explained to her friend Maryat Lee:

"No I am not going to Rome nor nowhere else (except Missouri). The doctor as of yesterday says I can't go. You didn't know I had a dread disease didja? Well I got one. My father died of the same stuff at the age 44 *but the scientists hope to* keep me here until I'm 96. I owe my existence and cheerful countenance to the pituitary glands of thousands of pigs butchered daily in Chicago Illinois at the Armour packing plant. If pigs wore garments I wouldn't be worthy to kiss the hems of them . . . anyway, no Europe. I am bearing this with my usual magnificent fortitude."

Peacock and Typewriter

She died six years later, at age 39, of lupus erythematosus, a stranger to self-pity. There isn't a hint of self-pity anywhere in this splendid collection of letters. Nor is there any sex. And no music: she despised the piano and didn't "know Mozart from Spike Jones." And no television set. And maybe a movie once every three years. If she traveled at all, on her aluminum braces, it was usually to college towns to read her stories and sit on panels. Mostly she stayed home on the farm in Milledgeville, Ga., with her mother, her typewriter, her books, her Chinese geese and her famous peacock, feathers of which she sent to Robert Lowell.

But neither was she a goody-goody. She could be rude and impatient with Freudians, book reviewers and professors of English hunting down symbols in her fiction. She got very annoyed at Robert Lowell in 1960, writing to another friend: "Let me right now correct, stash & obliterate this revolting story about Lowell introducing me as a *saint*. I don't know who could have repeated such a thing, but I would be very much obliged if the next time you see him you would impress on him the impropriety of repeating this kind of slop."

As early as 1955 she made it clear that "I am not a mystic and I do not lead a holy life. Not that I can claim any interesting or pleasurable sins (my sense of the Devil is strong) but I know all about the garden variety, *pride*, gluttony, envy and sloth, and what is more to the point, my virtues are as timid as my vices." Two years before that, considering the disease that had left her just two hours a day to write, she said: "What you have to measure out, you come to observe closer, or so I tell myself."

Indeed, she measured and observed and her sense of the Devil was so strong that he is to be found everywhere in her pages, as is the grace that "cuts with the sword Christ said he came to bring" before it heals. She took her Catholicism as seriously as her craft, and equal portions of these letters are devoted to each; they illuminate one another.

For instance: Miss O'Connor's theological ideas, while they are more interesting than those of, say, W.H. Auden, are less interesting than those of the Simone Weil who so fascinated her and of whom she wrote: "What is more comic and terrible than the angular intellectual proud woman approaching God with ground teeth?" And yet her vehicles of grace, her "imperfect" and "unknowing" grotesques, her bloody prophets, didn't grind their teeth. The sword ran them through. They expected God to speak in thunder; the breeze surprised them. O'Connor wasn't writing about Georgia — most of the time her characters have no more of "a social thought" in their heads than her peacocks — but about transcendence. Christ was as real to her as her friends and her lupus.

On the whole, her letters to her famous friends are less absorbing than those to people she simply cared for. Lowell, Elizabeth Hardwick, John Hawkes, Elizabeth Bishop, Allen Tate and Carolyn Gordon are here, but Miss O'Connor is more likely to open to unlikely strangers who then become friends. She was not a snob and she seems to have had a genius for friendship. I suppose, although there were visitors to Milledgeville, her correspondence *sustained* her. It was the life she had to settle for.

Down Home Humor

It was a life furnished with books and humor. Her taste in books was radically eclectic: she couldn't finish a novel by Kafka, came late to Proust, ignored the Germans, kept clear of Faulkner "so my own little boat won't get swamped," read Marshall McLuhan before most people had heard of him (1956) and *made far too much of Iris Murdoch*. The humor was down home: She named her ducks Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Bean, not to mention Clair Booth Loose Goose; she said of a jacket photograph that it made her look "like a refugee from deep thought."

"Sin," she remarked, "is interesting but evil is not. Sin is the result of the individual's free choice, *but* evil is something else." She rose and she converged, in spite of her *spelling and her punctuation*.

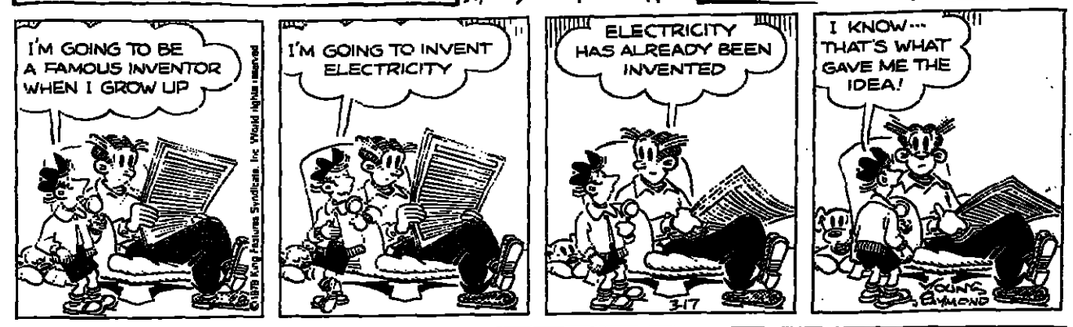
There hasn't been a better collection of letters since the two-volume set of D.H. Lawrence published by Viking in 1962. Miss O'Connor would not have approved of Lawrence — another poet-prophet — unless he had written her a letter. Then she would have replied with the gift of friendship.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

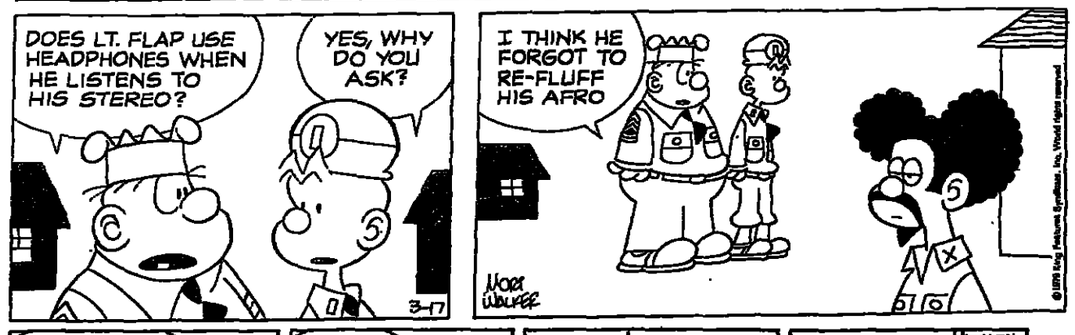
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

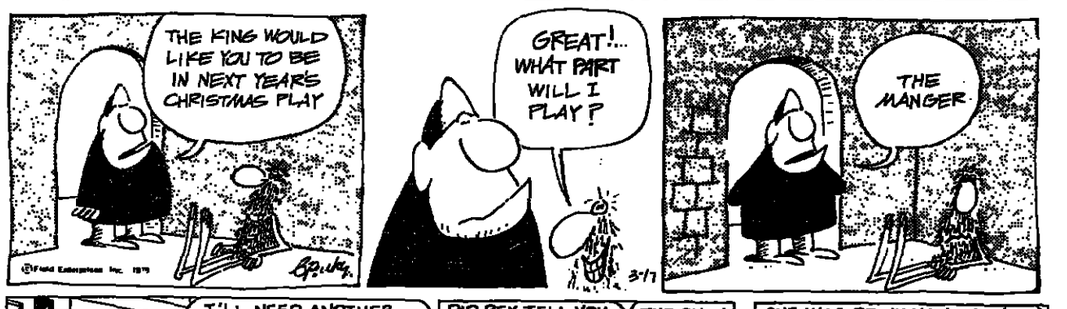


BEETLE BAILEY



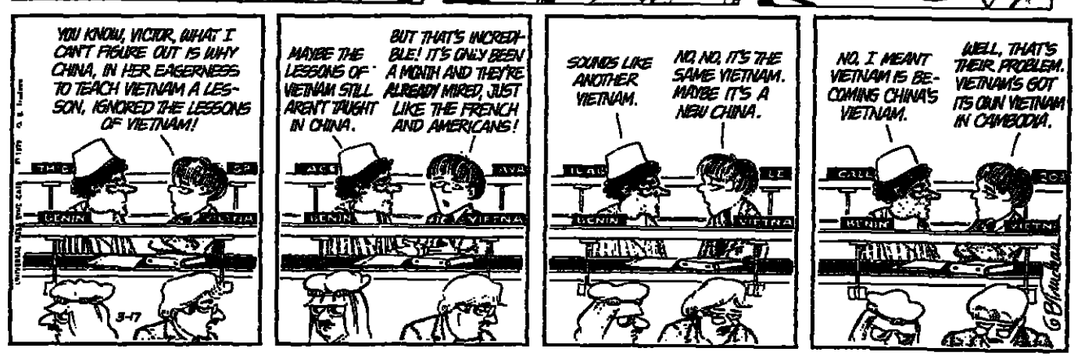
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

NAKTE

GOARC

CHYPIS

BONECK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE "[ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ROBOT FLAKE MAROON POTENT
Answer: What a writer needs when he's drying up— A BLOTTER

DENNIS THE MENACE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

هدية من الأهرام

College Basketball

Indiana State Wins 31st

CINCINNATI, March 16 (AP) — Top-ranked Indiana State, led by Larry Bird, buried Oklahoma, 93-72, and Arkansas stopped Louisville, 73-62, last night to advance to the final of the NCAA Midwest Regional basketball championship.

The two winners will meet tomorrow for a berth in the national semifinals at Salt Lake City next weekend.

Bird, who scored 29 points and made some dazzling, no-look passes, was the star of Indiana State's victory. Indiana State outscored Oklahoma, 13-4, near the end of the first half for a 45-37 lead at intermission.

The Sycamores steadily increased their advantage after halftime, taking a 93-68 lead near the end of the game.

Carl Nicks had 20 points as the Sycamores improved their record to 31-0. The Sooners, who finished their season with a 21-10 record, were led by Ray Whitley, who scored 24 points.

Moncrief Stars

In the other Midwest game, Sidney Moncrief scored 27 points and Arkansas survived a second-half rally by Louisville.

The Razorbacks appeared to have the game in hand when they took a 51-34 lead with 12:33 left in the game. But the Cardinals then went on a 14-point tear to chop the Arkansas advantage to 51-48 with 7:50 to play.

The Cardinals took the lead at 56-55 on two free throws by Tony Branch with 5:50 remaining, but Moncrief then scored seven points in an 11-2 burst by Arkansas, giving the Razorbacks a 66-58 lead with 1:31 to play.

Louisville scored only one field goal in the last 5:50 of the game.

U.S. Reed scored 18 points for Arkansas, which ended the season with a 25-4 record. Louisville, which scored its 14th consecutive victory, is 24-8.

UCLA Routs San Francisco

PROVO, Utah, March 16 (AP) — Guards Roy Hamilton and Brad Holland combined for 58 points and triggered a second-half surge that carried UCLA to a 99-81 rout of San Francisco last night in the semifinals of the NCAA West Regional.

DePaul, led by Curtis Watkins and Gary Garland, downed Marquette, 62-56, in the other semifinal game. DePaul will meet UCLA in the regional final tomorrow.

San Francisco, behind center Bill Cartwright, led UCLA by nine points twice in the first half and held a 51-45 lead shortly after halftime. But in the next five minutes, the Bruins went on a 15-1 rampage to take a 60-52 advantage.

The Dons, who finished the season with a 22-7 record, could get no closer than four points after that. Hamilton and Holland were unstoppable, leading a 22-5 tear that gave UCLA a 94-71 lead with two minutes to play.

Hamilton had 36 points, including 16 in the second half, to lead all scorers. Holland added 22 for the Bruins, who improved their record to 25-5. Cartwright finished with 34 points for the Dons.

In the other game, Watkins and Garland rallied DePaul from an eight-point deficit after Marquette, with 6-foot-9 Bernard Toone hitting from long range, took a 48-40 lead with a little more than eight minutes left. Garland and Watkins combined for eight unanswered points to forge a 48-48 deadlock.

Toone sank two free throws with 2:14 to play to give Marquette a 54-53 lead. With 1:30 remaining, Watkins made a long jump shot to give DePaul a one-point advantage. Watkins, Garland, Mark Aguirre and Clyde Bradshaw then combined for seven free throws as Marquette committed four fouls in the final 90 seconds.

Toone scored 26 points for Marquette, which finished with a 22-7 record.

Teddy Martinez of the Los Angeles Dodgers slides into second base ahead of a late throw to Wayne Pinkerton of the Texas Rangers in an exhibition baseball game at Pompano Beach, Fla.

United Press International

Nothing Certain As Five Nations End Rugby Play

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, March 16 (IHT) — The story has it that Britons in Saudi Arabia could think of no better prize for a recent raffle than a standing-room ticket for Wales vs. England, with the round trip from Riyadh thrown in. A lot of ticketless Welshmen are jealous of the faraway male nurse who won.

France vs. Scotland would also have been a good prize — in Paraguay, say, or Sri Lanka — and not just because no one has to stand up at the Parc des Princes. The French have been working to apply point-scoring method to their new attacking fever.

Norman Langer, who may be world rugby's most-traveled chronicler, figures that 15,000 clubs (not to mention schools) play the game in 86 countries. The Five Nations championship, which winds up tomorrow, is recognized across that expanse as the game's premier annual event.

This year, instead of Wales and France contesting first place alone while the other three just scramble not to be fifth, Wales could yet finish first or third. England anywhere from first to fourth. France could turn out to be first or fifth. Ireland and Scotland as high as second.

Wide-Open Affair

The 1979 championship is wide open. Ireland beat England, which beat France, which beat Wales, which beat Scotland and Ireland; the other three games so far have been draws. Nine different final standings are possible after the two matches on the fifth and final Saturday.

Strangest of all, Bill Beaumont's Englishmen are not underdogs in Cardiff. England last won there in 1963, but Welsh retirements and injuries now lower the hurdle for an English team that has been improving by frustrating fits and starts for three years.

Both sides will be kicking and chasing. England should get the better of the many lineouts and rucks. Both defenses are good. Although neither team has shown much behind the scrum, fullback J.P.R. Williams will run all afternoon in his 52d and last game for Wales.

The prospect is for a mediocre, possibly poor game that will tax Jean-Pierre Bonnet, the French referee, on his first assignment in the championship. But the stakes definitely mean drama. If England's Neil Bennett and Alastair Hignell can match the goal-kicking of Steve Fenwick of Wales, England could end an unbeaten Welsh run at home in the championship that stretches back 21 games to 1968, when France won in Cardiff.

Scots Improving

After England, the worst travelers in the championship in the last two decades have been the Scots. But they, too, are improving. They come to Paris hoping to end a string of nine championship games without a victory. France would be more of a favorite if its exhilarating rejuvenation did not border on disarray.

After four changes since the loss to England two weeks ago, the French will play tomorrow with an untried scrum, no jumper of note in the middle of the lineout, halfbacks who have never played together, and nagging public pressure to make the pretty stuff pay — or give it up and go back to power rugby.

Gerard Cholley, the 248-pound left prop who was dropped after France's first game, returns with pent-up gusto. His duel with Iain Milne, who does not need to prove his reputation for toughness, will doubtless be watched closely by the English referee, Roger Quittenton. The crowd will be watching the 6-foot-8 Scottish lock, David Gray, the tallest man in international rugby.

The main attraction, unless the current wet weather spoils the show, will be the two best sets of running backs in the championship. The French are faster and deft, and better seconded by their wing forwards. Their captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, is seeking less febrility and clearer heads in attack. Scotland's Andy Irvine and friends will be dangerous with any slippery ball that the French lose en route.

For England surely, and perhaps for Scotland as well, conviction could bring sensational victory. It is going to be an interesting day.

Alabama Advances in NIT

HOUSTON, March 16 (UPI) — Alabama's Eddie Phillips hit a four-point play with less than two minutes to go to secure a 72-68 victory last night over Texas A&M in the quarterfinals of the National Invitation Tournament.

Alabama, which improved its season record to 22-10, will play Purdue on Monday night in New York in the NIT semifinals.

Alabama trailed by 23-6 in the first half, but cut the Aggies' lead to 36-[illegible] by halftime on the strong outside shooting of forward Ken Johnson, who finished with 20 points.

Reggie King hit a baseline jumper to put Alabama in the lead for good at 62-60 with 3:25 to play. Moments later, Phillips scored on a slam dunk. Steve Sylestine of Texas A&M was called for an intentional foul on the play and Phillips, a freshman, hit both free throws to give Alabama a 66-[illegible] lead.

King, bothered by Texas A&M's zone defense, scored 18 points for the Crimson Tide and Phillips added 17. Texas A&M, which ended its season with a 24-9 record, was led by its center, Rudy Woods, who scored 20 points.

Purdue Beats Old Dominion

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 16 (UPI) — Joe Barry Carroll scored 30 points last night as Purdue held off Old Dominion for a 67-59 victory in the other NIT quarterfinal game.

Carroll, the Big Ten's scoring leader, carried Purdue to its 27th victory in 34 games. However, it was four free throws by Jerry Sichting late in the game that allowed Purdue to keep its lead.

Purdue led by as many as nine points in the first half but the Demons cut the Boilermakers' lead to 39-38 shortly after halftime. Purdue then built its advantage to 59-44 and Old Dominion never again came within [illegible] points.

Bobby Vaughan, who led a late rally by Old Dominion, and center [illegible]my Ellis, who fouled out with seven minutes to go, scored 14 points apiece for the Demons, who finished the season with a 23-7 record.

NCAA PLAYOFFS
Regional Semifinals
Thursday's Games
At Cincinnati
Arkansas 73, Louisville 62
Indiana St. 93, Oklahoma 72
At Provo, Utah
DePaul 62, Marquette 56
UCLA 99, San Francisco 81
Friday's Games
At Greensboro, N.C.
Syracuse (26-3) vs. Penn (23-5)
Rutgers (22-8) vs. St. John's (20-10)
At Indianapolis
Toledo (22-7) vs. Notre Dame (23-5)
Louisiana St. (23-5) vs. Michigan St. (22-6)
Regional Finals
Saturday's Games
At Cincinnati
Arkansas (25-4) vs. Indiana St. (31-0)
At Provo, Utah
DePaul (24-5) vs. UCLA (25-4)
Sunday's Games
At Greensboro, N.C.
Syracuse-Penn winner vs. Rutgers-St. John's winner
At Indianapolis
Toledo-Notre Dame winner vs. Louisiana St.-Michigan St. winner

NATIONAL INVITATION TOURNAMENT
Third Round
Thursday's Games
Purdue 67, Old Dominion 59
Alabama 72, Texas A&M 68
Semifinals
Monday's Games
At New York
Purdue (26-7) vs. Alabama (22-10)
Indiana (20-12) vs. Ohio State (19-10)

NAIA TOURNAMENT
Second Round
Southwest Texas 77, Cameron (Okla.) 73 (ot)
Midwestern St. (Texas) 77, Marymount (Kan.) 76 (ot)
Drury 89, Briar Cliff 84
Henderson St. 70, Quincy 69

The Gospel According to Lasorda

God, Baseball and Dodger Blue

By Red Smith

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (NYT) — Tommy Lasorda was breathing. It follows as the night the day that he was talking — about God, about the Dodgers, about his mother and father and four brothers. About the Dodgers, about loyalty, about jogging: "You know what jogging's done for America? Now when a jogger drops dead on the road, he's in shape. Guy at the wake says, 'He looks good.' 'He oughta,' the widow says, 'he ran three miles every morning.'"

Everybody knows about Tommy Lasorda, who bleeds Dodger blue, who puts his trust in the Great Dodger in the Sky. This is his 30th year in the Dodger organization, his third spring as manager. His predecessor, Walter Alston, managed the team for 23 years, always on one-year contracts because Walter O'Malley, the Great Dodger in Los Angeles, doesn't believe in multi-year contracts. "Not many know it," Lasorda said, "but I got a multi-contract — multi-months."

Guessing Game

"When I was appointed manager for 1977," he said, "I was so excited I couldn't see. We won the pennant and last spring I was more excited than the first year. We won the pennant again. This spring I'm more excited about this team than I ever was before.

"I'll tell you something, there are three kinds of ballplayers. One kind makes things happen. Another watches things happen. The third wonders what happened. The guys on this club . . ." If you will pardon the writer's intrusion here, I'm not going to tell you which kind the Dodgers are. I'm going to let you guess.

After all that excitement and all that success, it must have been disheartening to lose the World Series to the Yankees both years.

"It was a disappointment, yes. But like I told my players, there's 24 other clubs would have loved to be in our place. I told 'em I was proud of them winning two pennants in a row against great clubs like the Reds and Phillies and Pirates and Giants, great clubs.

"You know, if God delays it doesn't mean God denies. We'll get our turn."

Ah, Spring

In spring training, all clubs show striking improvement over last year, even the Mets and Braves and Seattle and Toronto. So exactly where and how have the Dodgers improved since 1978?

"People thought we'd be hurt," Lasorda said, "because we lost Tommy John and Lee Lacy and Bill North and Jerry Grote, but Al here has replaced them." Al Campanis, the Dodgers' vice president for personnel, was listening.

"Losing Tommy John," the manager said, "was like losing a member of my family. He's a great pitcher, a great team man, a great guy. Now we've got Andy Messersmith and he's been looking very good."

"Is there a no-trade clause in his contract?" a visitor asked. This was a joke. It was because the Dodgers rejected his demand for a no-trade clause that Messersmith played out his option with Los Angeles, then won the litigation that has cost the clubs millions in payments to free agents. "No," Al Campanis said, "he's on a straight two-year contract."

"We got Derrel Thomas, who played out his option with San Diego," Lasorda said. "He can play anyplace on the infield or in the outfield. Then there is Gary Thomasson we got in a deal with the Yankees. Thomas is a switch-hitter, Thomasson is left-handed. Gary can play anywhere in the outfield, filled in for Mickey Rivers in center last year.

"Messersmith has been looking fine and this year we've got Bob Welch from the start of the season."

Welch is the tall young man from Ferndale, Mich., who shared top billing with Reggie Jackson in the most theatrical moment of last October's World Series. He entered the second game in the ninth inning with the Dodgers clinging to a 4-3 lead, and with two out he faced Jackson — the kid who was not quite 22 against the man who owns October. Welch threw a third strike past Reggie for the last out.

"Throws the ball 95 miles an hour," Campanis said. "Since he came out of Eastern Michigan, he's been the guy scouts compare all young pitchers to. There's another pitcher out of Eastern Michigan. Name of Bob Owchinko, with the Padres. Can you imagine a little school like that having two pitchers like those on the same team?"

"So that's where we're improved," Lasorda said. "We're stronger on the bench and with Welch and Messersmith our pitching hasn't lost anything, much as I hated to see Tommy John go.

"Tommy had to make his own decision. Me, I couldn't leave the Dodgers unless they cut the cord. They gave me a chance 30 years ago, and when I was managing in Triple-A for them at $9,000, a guy offered me a three-year contract for $17,000, $20,000, and $25,000. That was a hell of a gang of dollars for a guy making 9,000, but I couldn't go.

"There's four things in my life I've never regretted — believing in God, my feeling for my family, being an American and being with this organization."

Russian Wins Title In Figure Skating

VIENNA, March 16 (UPI) — Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union regained his world men's figure skating crown at the world championships here yesterday.

Britain's Robin Cousins won the silver medal and Jan Hoffmann of East Germany took the bronze medal. The defending champion, Charles Tickner of the United States, finished fourth.

At $150,000, He's Underpaid

Marques Johnson: NBA Bargain

By Ted Green

MILWAUKEE — This story is about a young pro basketball star who is underpaid. If that's unusual enough in a sport where some marginal players earn more than Jimmy Carter, or even Billy, consider this:

Marques Johnson isn't demanding to renegotiate. Nor is he allowing economics to adversely affect his play. In fact, he isn't even complaining. He's still performing with a bang without so much as a whimper.

Johnson, the Milwaukee Bucks' second-year, 6-foot-6 forward, who ranks third in scoring (25.3 points a game) in the National Basketball Association and who has carried a mediocre team all season, locked himself into a long-term contract when he signed for six years after leaving UCLA as college basketball's player of the year in 1977.

Johnson's agent, Donald Dell, has said the contract calls for $200,000 a season. That's the figure you see most often in print. But sources here indicate that the actual figure may be closer to $150,000 a year.

Johnson is acutely aware that he isn't likely to get much sympathy from the man in the street. Yet he knows just as well that the average NBA salary is $140,000, and he is far from an average player. The term "superstar" is overused, but by any description Johnson is the same league as David Thompson, George Gervin, Julius Erving and others who make twice, three times or, in Thompson's case, even four or five times more.

Weighing the situation, Johnson decided to keep quiet and to try to forget that he's in a salary league with some players who can't carry his sneakers. Rudy White, Elmore Smith, Curtis Rowe, Sidney Wicks, Tom McMillen, Charlie Scott, Lucius Allen, Spencer Haywood, Joe Bryant, Scott May, Sam Lacey and Johnson's good friend, Richard Washington, are just a few of three dozen players who reportedly earn as much as or more than Johnson.

"From a player's point of view, sure I'm underpaid," Johnson said, opening up on an issue he usually tries to sidestep.

No Shock

"I realize that I make a lot of money to even begin using the word 'underpaid'; I understand how a man working in an office could read a story like this and say, 'This is ludicrous.' But based on the profession's standards. . . I mean, it's no shock that pro basketball players make a lot of money. So I don't think I should feel guilty for wanting more.

"I'm not going to complain, though, because I knew what I was doing when we signed the contract."

If that only seems fair: if living up to the terms of the agreement and giving his all seems like the only honorable thing to do, then you haven't paid much attention to the NBA.

"Marques' whole approach to this has been kind of extraordinary," said John Steinmiller, the Bucks' director of business operations. "But, then, we knew him to be a man of character. If there is dissatisfaction, we think he'll go through channels and show that character rather than take the easy way and air his gripe publicly. That's taking the low road."

"Both parties negotiated it in good faith," Steinmiller said. "It was thought to be equitable at the time and we still think it is."

Only Human

By the same token, the front office realizes it may have to improve the contract because Johnson, after all, is only human.

"I'm sure at some point we'll discuss a new contract," Steinmiller said. "We want to keep him here and we want to be fair with him."

Even with Milwaukee's disappointing season winding down, Johnson hasn't stopped trying. That, too, is in keeping with the image that he's always had as an unspoiled, down-to-earth star, an image he's worked hard to keep.

"In essence," Johnson said, "I bet against myself by signing for six years. Not being sure how good or bad I'd be in the pros, I went for security over a possible pot of gold. I was satisfied then that it was fair.

"You know, it's a lot of money. It's still a very good contract. If I have to live by it, it'll be fine with me."

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Court Rules Against Knoetze

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 16 (AP) — The revocation of the visa of Kallie Knoetze, the South African boxer, by the U.S. State Department was upheld today by U.S. District Court Judge Norman Roettger.

Roettger, in denying a permanent injunction against the revocation, said that Knoetze's attorneys were unable to prove that the State Department action had resulted in "impermissible political interference."

The ruling apparently will mean cancellation of a planned bout in Las Vegas between Knoetze and Leon Spinks, the former world heavyweight champion.

Exhibition Baseball

Thursday's Games
[illegible]esota 12, St. Louis 1
[illegible]s 11, Los Angeles 4
[illegible]treal 3, Pittsburgh 2
[illegible]on 8, New York (NL) 5
[illegible]oit 8, Philadelphia 0
[illegible]innati 8, Chicago (AL) 1
[illegible]sas City 6, Toronto 1
[illegible]eland 8, Chicago (NL) 2
[illegible]waukee 8, California 6
[illegible]Francisco 11, Oakland 6
[illegible]tle 9, San Diego 8
[illegible] York (AL) 4, Atlanta 0

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	45	21	.682	—
Philadelphia	35	32	.522	10½
New Jersey	33	34	.493	12½
New York	29	42	.408	18½
Boston	26	41	.388	19½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	42	27	.609	—
Houston	38	30	.559	3½
Atlanta	39	31	.557	3½
Cleveland	28	41	.406	14
Detroit	27	41	.397	14½
New Orleans	22	49	.310	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	41	29	.586	—
Denver	38	33	.535	3½
Milwaukee	31	39	.443	10
Indiana	30	39	.435	10½
Chicago	26	42	.382	14

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	43	27	.614	—
Phoenix	41	28	.594	1½
Los Angeles	40	29	.580	2½
San Diego	38	32	.543	5
Portland	36	33	.514	6½
Golden State	31	39	.443	12

Thursday's Results
Seattle 104, Cleveland 98
Detroit 88, New York 83
New Orleans 124, San Antonio 122

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	43	13	12	98	311	180
NY Rangers	38	22	8	84	284	234
Atlanta	37	25	7	81	282	245
Philadelphia	32	22	14	78	230	207

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	25	30	12	62	202	235
Vancouver	19	40	10	48	192	271
St. Louis	17	41	10	44	220	295
Colorado	14	46	9	37	185	296

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	44	14	10	98	293	177
Pittsburgh	29	28	10	68	235	244
Los Angeles	29	30	10	68	247	250
Washington	21	35	12	54	236	288
Detroit	16	35	16	48	217	254

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	37	20	12	86	274	228
Buffalo	30	24	14	74	232	222
Toronto	29	29	11	69	222	217
Minnesota	25	31	11	61	223	235

Thursday's Results
N.Y. Rangers 7, Boston 4
N.Y. Islanders 6, Toronto 2
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 4
Buffalo 4, Vancouver 2

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	36	24	2	74	251	200
Quebec	34	25	5	73	236	211
New England	31	25	8	70	249	228
Winnipeg	30	30	6	66	250	254
Cincinnati	27	32	6	60	226	232
Birmingham	25	34	5	55	231	255
y-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

y-team disbanded

Thursday's Result
Birmingham 4, New England 3

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Art Buchwald

How Could I Make Up Things Like This?

WASHINGTON — One of the things that really upsets me is when people around the country think that I make things up. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Let me give you a few examples. One of the wars going on now, which the State Department keeps insisting the United States should be concerned with, is between North Yemen and South Yemen. The trouble is if you look at a map and study the geography, you'll find that the two countries are not North and South.

Buchwald

There is a West Yemen and an East Yemen. The reason the people at State decided to call them North and South is that they were afraid Americans would lose interest if the two Yemens were referred to as East and West.

* * *

Another note of interest is that, for the first time in many years, we are supporting a country in the North (West) while the Communists are backing the country in the South (East).

No one has been able to explain why the Americans decided to back a country in the North rather than one in the South, except the United States may be trying to change its luck.

To show that we mean business in the war the White House has ordered the Pentagon to send our latest military hardware to North Yemen, including F-15 airplanes, sophisticated tanks and heat-seeking missiles. This equipment will be used by a country which is considered to be one of the most backward in the world; one that is still trying to figure out how to use a heat-seeking camel.

The decision to send the equipment to North Yemen was made after a study of our success in Iran where American military equipment played such a vital part in keeping the Shah of Iran on his throne.

* * *

One of my main sources for material is the Federal Register where all the rules and regulations of the various governmental agencies are printed every day. No matter how hard I have tried, I have been unable to top anything our federal lawyers come up with.

Let me cite one instance. The Feb. 28 edition of the Federal Register devoted an eight-inch-thick section in fine print to rules concerning the deregulation of the airlines as issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Federal Register is not my only bible. I rely heavily on the Congressional Record for stories that nobody in my business could possibly invent.

Last week, Congressman Albert Gore of Tennessee decided that no one in Congress was saying anything nice about President Jimmy Carter. So he asked members of the "new caucus" (those elected in 1976) to stand up at the beginning of each House session and put in the record a minute of kind thoughts about the President.

Gore wrote to his colleagues asking them to volunteer for the duty, and giving them a telephone number to call in case they couldn't think of anything nice to say about Carter. The girl who answered the phone would supply the caller with an appropriate one-minute testimonial. The response and the demand for something good to say in favor of the president have been so great that Democratic congressmen now have to wait two weeks before they can stand up and make their tributes. The telephone service has been nicknamed by newspapermen as "Dial-a-Good-Word-for-Jimmy."

If you follow the SALT talks you will realize that there is no reason for anyone in this business to resort to his own imagination. One of the latest stories coming out of the talks concerns the fact that the United States intends to give up 60 B-52 bombers in exchange for the Soviets giving up 221 missiles. This is no great loss because the B-52 bombers are in mothballs and it would take a year for them to be put in shape so they could fly. The missiles the Soviets are willing to give up are so old and rusty they can't even get off the ground.

Only a madman would dare to make this up.

Mary Blume

Hukahee vs. the Forked Brush

Reclaiming Indian Art for the Indians

PARIS (IHT) — Among the 1976 Bicentennial celebrations was a traveling art show on America through European eyes. Pie Glenn, a Crow Indian, saw the show in Washington, D.C.

"The early European art showed the Indians as cannibals eating white men, their fingers dripping with blood. That art was used very subtly — it set the tone for what the white man would do, it gave him an excuse. There were 21 million of us when the white man arrived, and now there are 800,000 left."

Such artistic misrepresentation was one reason why Pie Glenn and his wife, Latonna, left their reservation in Montana two years ago for Scottsdale, Ariz., where they opened an Indian art gallery called Hukahee, which is Crow for "truth." Hukahee — the cry warriors used before recounting their exploits — also means authentic, which is another reason they opened the gallery: there is a lot of fake Indian art, and white dealers, they have found, speak with forked tongues.

"For years white men have been making money off Indian artists," Pie Glenn says. The Glenns are in Paris to show a selection of Hukahee artists at the Espace Cardin until the end of the month. They are a good-looking couple — he a burly ex-rodeo rider in a long leather coat and a snappy grey fedora picked up in Times Square, she petite in a mauve leisure suit and Crow braid ties. Mrs. Glenn and their Paris publicist, Thelma, wear beaded Crow medallions around their necks. Pie Glenn wears a fine five-rung, beaded choker from which a gold-mounted elk's tooth hangs. Latonna's other Indian name means Leads in Prayer. Pie's real name means Yellow Eagle. Pie is short for sweetie pie.

Offensively Inauthentic

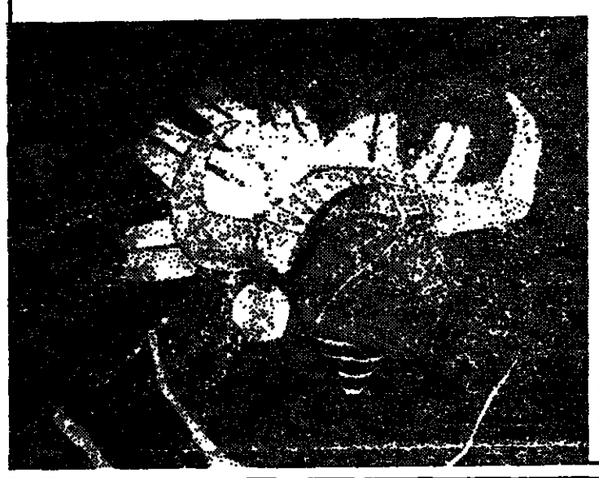
Indian art sold by white dealers, say the Glenns, is often offensively inauthentic. "White people paint teepees all alike," Pie Glenn says. "A teepee is a woman's home. It's like saying your home is identical to Thelma's."

"There are symbols that are important to each tribe," says Mrs. Glenn. "A lot of them will make a painting and mix it all together and that isn't right."

"Our cultures are as different as the Germans are from the Chinese," says Mr. Glenn. "The white man called us all Indian."

They had no trouble attracting good Indian artists to the new gallery: "The moccasin telegraph functions better than modern communications." Pie Glenn says. The current show includes painting, sculpture, jewelry and pottery, as well as Latonna's buckskin wedding dress, decorated as tradition demands, with 500 elk teeth. "Elk teeth are a Crow thing," says Pie. "You can only use the two back molars, which means they needed 250 elk. It's a sacred dress."

Among the artists who have come along to Paris are Doug Hyde, a blue-eyed, cloth-capped Nez Perce sculptor from Idaho who works in alabaster; a couple of potters from the Southwest, Art and Martha Haungooah, who gather their own clay and would have given a demonstration in Paris had there been any very dry horse manure and cow pats available; Parker Boyiddle, a Kiowa from Oklahoma who paints in surrealist style; and a soft-spoken Crow named Kevin Red Star of whom, according to a press release, many American collectors ask, "Is Kevin Red Star the American Indian Picasso?"



"Night Watch," painted by Kevin Red Star.

Tribal Tradition

The styles and achievements vary but their work is united by a belief in tribal tradition and a world view that, as Alexander Pope disapprovingly remarked, "sees God in clouds or hears him in the wind."

"My sources are tales from my grandfather and my older kinfolk," says Kevin Red Star, 36. "I'm expressing my pride in my Indian heritage," says Parker Boyiddle. "As time goes on I'll explore other means of expressing myself. But right now, this is where I am."

Boyiddle, a Vietnam veteran who describes himself as an urbanized Indian, adds, "After all the pizzazz, the tinsel, can you go back home again? What I want to do is go back and do more."

They have their traditions and a conviction of their own uniqueness — "We are the only thing that is original in America," Pie Glenn says — but they have no coherent place in American society. "It's a failure of the white man not trying to find out about us, they live next door," Pie Glenn says.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Glenn had no intention of walking across the street from the Espace Cardin to call on the U.S. Embassy. "I don't like the American government," he said. "I feel they're an occupying force."

Ice Cream and Cars

When the Glenns left the reservation for prosperous Scottsdale they acquired a fine house with a Cadillac, a Mercedes and a Rover in the garage, and television blaring all day. Their six children eat ice cream for breakfast and do not speak Crow. The Glenns feel very cut off from home.

"You're so culturally tied to the reservation, you miss it," Mrs. Glenn says. "You at least have all your family there and your ceremonies, like the tobacco ceremony." "We have our own dances," Mr. Glenn says, "songs and war dances — what you guys call war dances, which is Indian disco. Thelma and I went to Regine's in New York. I started a war dance and everyone wanted to copy it. They couldn't."

The Glenns spend at least $500 a month on telephone calls to the reservation, and aunts and uncles come to visit them in relays to ease the loneliness. "We're like an outpost," Mrs. Glenn says.

Back at the reservation, the big man is Pie Glenn's grandfather, Robert Yellowtail, the first Indian who was allowed to be a government superintendent on his own reservation. He is now 97: the oldest Crow alive. "He still rides horseback," Pie Glenn says. Robert Yellowtail has supported the art gallery but isn't optimistic.

"He's skeptical," Pie Glenn says. "He thinks it's just a grain of sand."

PEOPLE: *Carter Hails St. Pat, Goes to Camp David*

President Carter sent greetings to Irish-Americans and praised St. Patrick's Day as a time of celebration, then flew to Camp David, Md., for a long weekend. He will spend the annual day of green-wearing in seclusion Saturday at the presidential retreat, resting from his grueling six-day Mideast peace mission.

* * *

Actor **Curt Jurgens**, 63, is in a clinic in Marbella, Spain, for a rest cure, the Malaga newspaper Sol de Espana reported. Accompanied by his wife, Margit, Jurgens told the newspaper he might have to undergo eye surgery. Jurgens, who has made more than 150 films, is slated to begin a new film with actress **Melina Mercouri** in Greece in April.

* * *

A British theater director said his charges that **Princess Margaret's** close friend **Roddy Llewellyn** had committed adultery with his wife were untrue. **Michael Kelly's** admission was made in a joint statement issued by his and his wife's lawyers. He said he was dropping his divorce action against his wife in which he had named Llewellyn as correspondent. In turn, Kelly's Moroccan-born wife, **Naima**, said she would sue her husband for divorce in August on the ground that they will by then have lived apart for two years. Kelly, 27, told reporters Monday he was suing his 30-year-old wife for divorce on the ground of adultery with Llewellyn, a would-be supper club singer and former hippie. He said his marriage had only been an "immigration dodge" to permit his wife to remain in Britain and claimed they had never lived together. Princess Margaret, 47, returned last weekend from a Caribbean holiday she had spent on the island of Mustique where she has a villa. Llewellyn, 16 years younger than Margaret, returned to London two days after her. They have been close friends for several years.

* * *

Randall Jones, who claimed he had a live-in relationship with **James Daly** for the last two years of the actor's life, has filed suit seeking a portion of Daly's $2-million estate. The suit says Jones moved into Daly's apartment in the Marina Del Rey area in March, 1976, and lived with the actor — as housekeeper, cook, lover and traveling companion — until Daly's death last July. Daly, best known for his role in the television series "Medical Center" and as host of the "Today" program, named his four children and his former wife as beneficiaries.

* * *

After parlaying a $60,000 investment in the Broadway musical "Hair" into a $2-million fortune several years ago, producer **Adele Holzer** celebrated — with enthusiasm. The parties she threw in her four-story brownstone were legendary, but the legend crumbled beneath the auctioneer's hammer. The brownstone went to **Betty Martin** — president of a luggage manufacturing company — for $400,000. Still unsold is an antique bed in which **Frederic Chopin** is said to have slept, and Mrs. Holzer's creditors are after that too. A New York jury found her guilty of three counts of grand larceny in stealing $70,000 from investors and is still deliberating on four remaining counts. Mrs. Holzer was originally indicted on 248 counts, accused of bilking investors of a total of $2.3 million. The judge decided to submit only seven to the jury.

* * *

Supreme Court Justice **Lewis Powell** was reported "doing perfectly" after surgery to remove a growth on his colon. The operation at Bethesda Naval Hospital took less than three hours. Doctors discovered a polyp during the 71-year-old Powell's annual physical examination earlier this year. The tumor will undergo microscopic examination, but the results will not be known until next week. An earlier biopsy indicated the polyp was benign. Powell will be hospitalized for about 10 days.

* * *

In the 1960s, the **Chad Mitchell Trio** was right up there at the top of the charts, and so was Mitchell. Then came a drug bust and a prison term and things no longer were quite so rosy. But Mitchell is on the born-again comeback trail now and he opens Sunday in Minneapolis as the star of a new musical by **Richard Wilson**, titled "He Lived the Good Life." Mitchell is in the title role — as Jesus. A production official says the show is Mitchell's salvation — that "he has a strong resurgent interest in religion." Eventually, they hope to take "Good Life" to Broadway.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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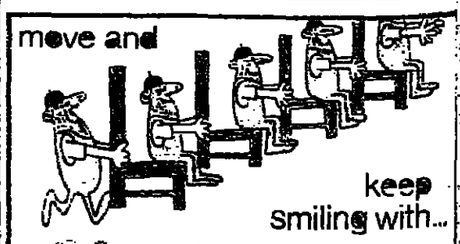
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